Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XVI. NO. 18 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS

END IS NEAR

Rumor Has It That Strike Is Now Practically Settled.

THE MINERS HAVE WON

Such Is the Story Told by High Railroad Official at Philadelphia.

SWITCHMEN TO HANDLE COAL

They Go Back on the Miners---Take Advantage of Situation To Profit Themselves.

CULM BEING USED EXTENSIVELY

Ashland District Is Tied Up for the First Time—Shenandoah Situation Explained—Markle Mines Are Running—Coroner Makes His Return in Cholnski Inquest—Miners Are Being Paid Off for September.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—A railroad official in this city whose word can be taken as authority, but who will not consent to having his name made public in connection with the statement, said today that the miners' strike had been practically settled. The terms he added, would be made known in all likelihood within the next twenty-four hours.

"The miners may be said to have won their demands," this gentleman added, "with the exception of that which refers to the recognition of their union. This point the operators will not concede, but the strike leaders will agree to a compromise among the lines I have indicated."

It is believed that Archbishop Ryan's intermediation has played a leading part in bringing about this apparently peaceful issue.

For a Settlement.

New York, Sept. 27.—At noon today President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad was interviewed by your correspondent. In the course of his conversation he made the statement that the anthracite strike situation is now in the hands of a person, who is negotiating a settlement.

This is the first positive announcement that active measures looking to a settlement are under way. The person in question is neither Mr. Hanna nor Archbishop Ryan.

Go Back on Miners.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 27.—At last the switchmen's organization has stated its position on handling bituminous and semi-bituminous coal. An amicable agreement was reached in New York Tuesday between the switchmen and the railroads. Grand Switchman Hawley before leaving for Buffalo last night said: "The switchmen have decided to handle any coal that is offered them whether bituminous, washery or non-union coal. The switchmen have grievances of their own, and these conferences have been in reference to them and I am glad to say they are settled."

From this it now looks as if the switchmen had taken advantage of the strike to adjust their own troubles. As the switchmen's grievances in the main were minor as far as can be learned, the railroads were only too glad to make the concession in order not to interrupt their coal trade.

The Soft Stuff.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 27.—Carloads of the soft stuff are arriving daily and nobody seems to be able to locate the mine from which it is shipped. The coal comes in plain cars with no letters or tags to serve as a clew. The officers of the miners' union are using every means to ascertain who the shippers are, and as soon as they are located, they say no more bituminous coal will come to Scranton, despite the claims of those who are now using it. The latter openly declare they can get any amount of it at less cost than the hard coal and many have made up their minds to continue its use, strike or no strike.

The washeries are all working today, but the most of them are crippled for a soft coal force of men.

Culm Being Used.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 27.—At an early hour this morning a train of twenty freight cars filled with culm passed over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad enroute to Bloomsburg, Sunbury, Danville and the smaller towns bordering on the anthracite belt. The coal famine is already ravaging Williamsport, Sayre, Dushore, Bloomsburg, Sunbury, Danville, North Umbert and Bradford, and other smaller towns.

Wood, the only other available fuel, has become quite as scarce as coal. To alleviate the distress the Delaware and Hudson Canal company yesterday loaded many freight cars with culm taken from the piles along the line.

At a number of the mines the supply of coal is about exhausted and culm is being mixed with the clean coal to bolster the supply. This is not a new departure and experience has proven the mixture to be reliable and nearly as good a producer of steam as the clear stuff. The washeries themselves are unable to supply a fractional part of the local demand.

For First Time.

Ashland, Pa., Sept. 27.—This district is tied up this morning for the first time since the strike commenced. Three large collieries, the Bast, Potts and Locust Springs are closed, involving 2,000 mine workers.

No trouble has occurred here. The collieries here are owned by Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company.

It Is Explained.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 27.—If the statement made here today by a labor leader, who is in close touch with the national board of United Mine Workers, is true, the complete tie-up in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions is easily explained. It is to the effect that the individual operators there are not only anxious that the miners should win their strike but have secretly encouraged their employes to join the strike. The individual operators, it is said, feel confident that the success of the strike would result in a reduction of the extortionate rate of transportation maintained by the railroad companies.

Markle Mines Running.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 27.—The mines of Markle and company at Jeddo opened this morning with a small force. Markle said the number of men at work was satisfactory. The strikers stated he had less men than on Monday when less than one-fifth of the force was at work. It is also declared by the strikers that it will be only a matter of a few days before the Jeddo mines are shut down completely.

By Sheriff's Posse.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 27.—The coroner's jury of six, empanelled to inquire into the death of John Cholnski, the victim of Friday's riot, returned a verdict last night that he had been shot and killed by one of the sheriff's posse. Several eye-witnesses testified that the strikers fired no shots.

Paying Off Men.

Pittston, Pa., Sept. 27.—The coal companies began to pay off their men for the September work this morning. There is no sign of disorder. Everything is quiet among the strikers.

CLUB OF CAST OFFS.

"Concatenated Order of Hus Beens and Will Bes" in Cleveland.

Steps have been taken to form a club in Cleveland, the membership of which is to be limited to men who have been divorced or who have divorce suits pending. It is called the "Concatenated Order of Has Beens and Will Bes." The first meeting, held in Dr. H. B. Wideman's office, was attended by several prominent west siders.

Dr. Wideman said the other day to a reporter of the New York World that the officers will not be elected until the charter list is closed. The initiation fee probably will be $2 and the dues $1 a month. This money, after the expense of fitting up a clubroom has been met, will go into a fund to be used in paying the attorneys' fees and court costs of those who desire divorces.

It is proposed to offer a prize to the judge who makes a record with the largest number of divorces granted in a single year. One feature of the clubroom will be a scrapbook in which reports of divorce trials will be kept, and once a month there will be a lecture by a well known attorney versed in divorce proceedings.

The club has already attracted attention, and it is expected that its membership will grow rapidly.

Essays on the Pan-American Fair.

A movement to interest the public school teachers in the Pan-American exposition to be held at Buffalo next summer has been started. It originated in some of the public schools of Pennsylvania and is being taken up elsewhere as the wisdom of the plan becomes appreciated. This idea is to have the teachers in the public schools write essays for various occasions of an educational character on the objects and aims of the exposition and the bearing that such a display will have on the commerce of the world. A similar plan regarding the Paris exposition was found quite successful and resulted in the attendance of a large corps of teachers at that fair this summer. It is believed that in this way much information could be spread regarding the benefits to be derived from cultivating closer relations between the different countries of this hemisphere and that it would result in greater intelligence among the public school teachers and pupils on this subject as well as a larger attendance among this class of the population at the exposition.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sprague of Thompson street is ill.

TO VIOLENCE

A Colorado Mob Resorts To Break Up Teddy's Meeting.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE

From Personal Violence at the Hands of Mob Is Had by Roosevelt.

ONLY A FEW TOUGHS IN IT

But They Are Very Violent in Their Demonstrations Against the Governor.

WHO IS FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED

While Delivering His Speech at Victor, a Mining Town—When Roosevelt and Party Leave the Hall They Are Assailed with a Shower of Stones—Colonel Bryan Talks on the Assault.

Denver, Sept. 27.—At Victor, a mining camp a few miles from Cripple Creek, Governor Roosevelt had a most exciting experience with a demonstrative crowd.

The governor had a narrow escape from serious personal violence. The incident was the only one of the kind that has occurred during the progress of the trip, and it is said that the trouble was occasioned by a small body of roughs. The men engaged were few in number, but very violent in their attack. Governor Roosevelt spoke at Armory hall, which was filled. He was frequently interrupted by noisy demonstrations.

When the governor left the hall with his party to go toward the train he was surrounded by a company of rough riders and prominent leaders. A crowd of boys and men began throwing stones and shouting for Bryan. The rough riders, mounted and unmounted, closed in around the governor to protect him from assault by the mob. One made a personal attack upon Governor Roosevelt and succeeded in striking him a blow in the breast with a stick. The assailant was immediately knocked down by the Postmaster of Cripple Creek. A rush was then made by the mob to drag the mounted men in khaki uniforms from their horses. The men on foot, also in khaki, closed around the governor, making a wedge which pushed through the crowd, and they finally succeeded in gaining the train, which was surrounded by the mob.

By this time there were probably 1,000 or 1,500 excited people in the vicinity and distinct words were exchanged on all sides. Many of the mob were armed with sticks and clubs, some with rotten potatoes, stale eggs and lemons. The entire party regained the train, however, without serious injury, and it pulled out of the place with the rough riders on the rear platform.

At Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Col., Sept. 27.—Governor Roosevelt remained here until midnight. He addressed three different meetings and before the time for his departure came had conquered the hostilities displayed toward him by sympathizers of the Victor mob.

The men who engaged in the Victor disturbance came over to this town on trolley cars, but did not attempt to renew their riotous conduct.

The Cripple Creek Republicans and the great business element of the town were aroused and the word went forth that if any effort was made to start a riot there would be a fight in which the rioters would get the worst of it.

Hanna Is Shocked.

New York, Sept. 27.—Senator Hanna was shocked and sorry today when he read of Governor Roosevelt's exciting experience in Colorado.

"I suppose they are trying to do their best to see what's in Roosevelt," said he. "They will find out. He is the gamest campaigner I know, and if there is any body in the East or West who knows how to take care of himself and to back up his opinions, it is our candidate for vice president.

"At the same time I am sorry that free speech has met with such a reception in Colorado. I deplore it. I am sorry for any trouble. Governor Roosevelt is a distinguished citizen. He is the governor of the Empire state, and I hope that all good citizens of New York will join with the rest of the country in manifesting at the polls next November their disapproval of the manner in which the governor has been met on the stump in Colorado."

Richard Croker, the Democratic leader in New York state, said: "I must say that every decent American has reason to be ashamed of such conduct if they are Americans. Rioting and violence have no place in legitimate politics. I am sincerely sorry that Governor Roosevelt has met with harsh treatment."

Bryan on the Assault.

Nebraska City, Neb., Sept. 27.—Being shown a telegram to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt was assailed at Victor, Colo., by a band of hired ruffians, Mr. Bryan wrote the following statement: "From what I know of the people of Colorado I am not willing to believe without further evidence that they denied to Mr. Roosevelt or to any one else a fair hearing. If it proves true that he was insulted or in any way interfered with I am sure that it was not the work of any political organization. There can be no justification for a resort to violence in this country, and those who resort to it injure the cause which they represent."

THE WIND

Reaches a Velocity of 120 Miles an Hour in Ireland.

London, Sept. 27.—Advices from Ireland under date of September 20, report that a terrible hurricane swept over the island last week. The wind blew at the rate of 120 miles an hour. The country about Oxford was swept clean by the gale. Houses, people, and even the grass was carried away. Dozens of boats came ashore. Twenty persons lost their lives in the hurricane and many were injured.

HOPE OF GERMANY

Is To Hold the Armies of the Allies at the Front Until She Is Prepared for War.

MONEY WILL NOT SATISFY HER

The Kaiser Proposes To Avenge the Death of His Minister and Intends To Have a Nice Slice of China Also—The Dismemberment of China Is a Probability.

Washington, Sept. 27.—It is officially admitted that the attitude of Germany as expressed in the inspired publications of newspapers there, and the reported utterances of officials, has created a painful impression in government circles here. The conviction is being forced upon state department officers that Germany has ulterior designs in China which she proposes to satisfy, even at the point of the sword. One of the highest officials said Wednesday: "It looks as though Germany was bent upon war. She appears ready to make any kind of a radical proposition that she knows would not be acceptable to the other powers, merely for the purpose of being able to maintain an independent course by alienating the others. She desires to postpone any diplomatic action in order to keep the military in the front. One point which has been overlooked may furnish an explanation of her course. Germany is the only power which, in response to our note of July 3, did not make a positive declaration to the effect that she did not desire any part of the Chinese territory. She has a hold now upon Mino Chou and she wants the Hinterland territory of Shantung, lying back of that port. She may have other aims, but it looks as though this she will insist upon. She proposes to exact reparation for the murder of her minister. To accept a cash indemnity would be to take blood money in her estimation, and she will demand more than that. Germany is evidently going to give her field marshal, Count Von Waldersee, something to do."

If this is a correct diagnosis of Germany's intentions, and there is no doubt that it is the view entertained by men who are consulted in shaping this government's policies, it will mean a general dismemberment of China.

Story Is Denied.

London, Sept. 27.—The "Press Association" says that it is officially authorized to state that the story that Germany was preparing to send an ultimatum to China is untrue and that it was concocted at Shanghai, with the deliberate intention of causing friction between Germany and the powers and preventing united action toward securing the punishment of the ringleaders of the insurrection.

A Destroyer Launched.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 27.—The torpedo boat destroyer Decatur was launched at the Trigg shipyards, in Richmond Wednesday in the presence of 5,000 people and was christened by Miss Maria Tenyck Decatur Mayo, of Norfolk, a great great niece of the famous Commodore Decatur, of the navy.

Go Into Camp.

Louis Uhl, John Koehler, George Urians, Charles Click, John Lannon and John McFarland left Wednesday afternoon for Prospect where they will camp for the next ten days.

GREAT BEAR

Is Source of Much Worry to the Powers Now in China.

THE SHANGHAI REPORT

That Russia Proposes To Take Manchuria Not Much Credited

BY WASHINGTON OFFICIALS

Another Story from Shanghai Is To the Effect That Chaffee Is Much Disgusted

OVER WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

President of the Peking University Says That All Hope of the Restauration of the Emperor to the Throne Is Gone—Famine Is Probable—Gen. Chaffee and Li Hung Chang Meet and Discuss Chinese Situation.

London, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from Shanghai and other Chinese points are filled with dark hints regarding Russia's intentions in the Far East. It seems to be the general impression in Shanghai that Russia is in Manchuria to stay. This impression is strengthened by reports that she claims possession of the Peking-Tien Tsin railway and is disposing of her troops with an eye to permanent occupation in North China. It was reported at the time of the allies' advance on Peking that Russian engineers were reconstructing the railroad as fast as the soldiers advanced. This action, however, excited no suspicion at the time.

A seizure of Manchuria would practically preclude a peaceful settlement in China. In her note of a month ago proposing a retirement from Peking, Russia declared explicitly that she had no territorial designs in China. In view of this declaration, the current report to the contrary is regarded somewhat skeptically by government officials, but they would be relieved by the receipt of a formal disavowal from St. Petersburg. The public, on the other hand, is inclined to credit the reports that Russia will claim Manchuria and the constant anti-Russian feeling has been benefited.

Nothing Official Received.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The foreign office has not yet received official notification of Russia's annexation of Manchuria, but it is believed to be true. The German government will take action on the matter unless the other powers do so.

The alleged move on Russia's part has caused great surprise.

A Shanghai Story.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.—Advices received here from Peking say that General Chaffee has expressed the opinion that the recalling of the United States army at this time is a desertion of immense mercantile and missionary interests in North China. It is his opinion that it is totally necessary that the army should remain during the winter until missionary work is safely re-established and American indemnities paid.

The abandonment of American interests in China now will, it is said, cause the whole christian world to rise to a point where it will adjure President McKinley to remember Pao Ting Fu.

Hope of Restoration Gone.

London, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Shanghai says that Dr. Martin, president of the Imperial university at Peking, has arrived there. He says there is little hope for the restoration of the emperor, the reactionary party being too strong. He does not expect that the chaos now prevailing will be ended for some time. Imperial edicts were issued on September 21, conferring posthumous honors on Chun Yi, the empress dowager's brother, who committed suicide at Pao Ting Fu, and General Li Ping Heng, who was killed in action with the allied forces.

A Report Denied.

Cologne, Sept. 27.—The Gazette prints a Berlin telegram emphatically denying the report that Count Von Waldersee would issue an ultimatum to China.

People Returning.

Peking, Sept. 9, via Shanghai, Sept. 26.—The people are returning and shops are reopening. Twenty Boxers in disguise were captured in the Ran-dian district yesterday. They were tried and their execution is probable. There are frequent skirmishes between the allies outside the city.

Prospect of a Famine.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.—The prospect of an alarming famine in North China as a result of the Boxer rising, which has devastated the country in the vicinity of the Chinese boundaries of Mongolia is becoming more threatening. The Chinese government is preparing to send large quantities of rice to the relief, but against these measures the military are raising loud opposition. Prompt action is imperative.

There is a growing feeling here that the United States should co-operate with the powers in the punishment of the ringleaders of the Chinese uprising. Mr. Goodnow, the American consul, says that if the expedition up the Yangtsekiang is pushed in war is inevitable.

Chaffee at Tien Tsin.

Tokio, Sept. 27.—General Chaffee arrived at Tien Tsin yesterday. He visited Li Hung Chang and offered to assign him an American officer to escort him to Pekin. The viceroy and the general informally discussed the situation.

Li Hung Chang left Tien Tsin for Pekin with an escort of 200 Russians and 200 Japanese today.

General Chaffee has conferred with the allied officers regarding the establishment of temporary winter quarters at Tien Tsin.

THE CENSUS

Is Furnishing Some Puzzling Facts for the Figurers.

Washington, Sept. 27.—One of the most puzzling exhibits in figures has come to light in the enumeration of the census and the statisticians have no data upon which to work for an explanation.

With the announcement of the population of Savannah, there has been 151 cities counted, the total population of which was about 15,000,000.

In the ten years from 1880 to 1890 these cities showed a total increase in population of 4,610,533, while in the period between 1890 and 1900, the gain was 4,548,809. The gain in the last decade were therefore, within less than 62,000 of each other in the 10 years, or less than 1 per cent, a most remarkable freak of moving population. The deficiencies in some cities were more than made up by exceptional gains in others, and while the gain percentage was greater considerably during these past ten years than in those immediately preceding it, the strong result noted stands as a puzzle to the entire corps of mathematicians, under the director.

Some claim that the development of the automobile in certain sections is responsible for the lack of anticipated growth in some cities, but even this fact does not explain the peculiar freak which brings the total gain so remarkably close to that of the preceding decade. Careful record is kept, and the remainder of the smaller cities which are soon to be announced, will be watched with great interest by the population division of the census.

BRITON AND GERMAN

Will Be Rivals In a Dash for the South Pole.

London, Sept. 28.—Britain and Germany will next year start in rival pursuit of the south pole. Captain Scott with Professor Gregory of the Melbourne university will head the English enterprise which has government support to the extent of £22,500, with £15,000 added by Sir Clements Markham, and a boat is now being constructed on the Tyneside. The German party will be led by Professor Drygalski and a number of other scientific experts. His ship is now building at Kiel. Herr Drygalski expects to sail in August and Drygalski in September 1901.

Smothered to Death.

Plain City, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Dr. L. Hall, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who has been visiting relatives in this vicinity, was accidentally thrown from a buggy Tuesday evening and killed. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Hester McCullough, who, when the accident occurred, fell on her sister, but could not release herself, and it is thought, Mrs. Hall was smothered to death, her face being firmly pressed to the ground.

How to Wash China.

The care of china if it is to retain its gloss and delicate coloring for an indefinite period is not as simple as it appears, though soap, hot water and a soft washing are all the essentials for keeping it in first class order, says The American Queen. China should never be rubbed with anything gritty. Sapolio and such things rub its gloss and destroy its color, and its gloss once destroyed or even scratched renders a new appearance thereafter an impossibility. After being carefully washed in plenty of warm, soapy water the soap itself should never be put into the dishpan—it should be rinsed in clear, warm water and then allowed to drain. China thus treated retains its pristine appearance for years.

What He Meant.

Brown—We were talking of contributing to the campaign fund and Perry declared he'd gladly put his hand in his pocket.

Towne—Yes, as a member of the committee on some of the committee get there.—Philadelphia Press.

JONES HAPPY

Sees Nothing in the Air but a Victory for Bryan.

USE OF MONEY ONLY

Can Save the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio for McKinley.

THAT'S WHAT JONES SAYS

Makes Him Jubilant To See the Old Wheel-Horses at the Democracy in Line.

CROKER IS WARM AT PRESENT

Says Republicans Are Trying To Side Up Trouble in the Empire State, Senator Hanna Talks on the Speech of Bill at Chutes—Compares Bill's Latest Utterances with Those of 1896.

New York, Sept. 27.—Ex-Governor Wm. J. Stone of Missouri, of the national Democratic committee, returned Wednesday from Chicago, where he went recently. He was pleased with the situation as he found it in the West. He said:

"I was called to Chicago to talk over the general situation with Mr. Bryan, Senator Jones and others before Mr. Bryan began his long tour upon which he started yesterday. Of course I cannot go into the details of the conferences. Mr. Bryan's itinerary was talked over. His dates will be given out from Chicago. No change will be made in the program for he goes to the eastern states as published.

"The reports I got as to the situation in the Western and Middle states were most encouraging. If the Republicans carry either Illinois, Indiana or Ohio, they must fight as if for life, which they are doing. Everything indicates a tremendous trend of sentiment in all those states toward Bryan. Those states cannot be carried against him except by the use of improper means, and we must try to guard against that.

"The reports that have gone west from New York and other eastern states have filled the western Democrats with enthusiasm. When they find that Mr. Croker and Senator Murphy on the one hand, and Senator Hill and Mr. Cuter on the other hand, with Tammany and the state organizations all working in harmony, they feel that it presages victory in the East. When they see old warhorses like Senator Gorman of Maryland, Senators Murphy and Hill, and Mr. Croker and Mr. Cockran, of New York; Mr. Olney and General Collins of Massachusetts and others like them in the front of the fight, they feel that victory is certain."

Croker Is Incensed.

New York, Sept. 27.—Richard Croker was incensed Wednesday over a story which appeared in a local paper quoting him as saying that Bourke Cockran could ride on a freight train on his stumping tour. The story stated that Cockran had applied to the Democratic national committee for two parlor cars and that the committee had referred the matter to Croker, who said: "I'll send him a freight train for him."

When Croker was seen he said: "I did not say it, nor did I say anything about Mr. Cockran."

"You know that Mr. Cockran applied for two parlor cars, do you?"

"No, I don't know anything about Mr. Cockran's plans for speaking, nor do I know that he applied. The story is to be denied and printed to stir up trouble in our party."

Will Edward M. Shepard preside at the Bryan meeting here on October 16?

"He will, and the committee will select someone to introduce him," said Croker.

In answer to a question as to who would speak besides Bryan on that night, Croker said:

"John E. Stanchfield, W. F. Mackey, Webster Davis and, I think, Adlai E. Stevenson."

Croker, Senator Murphy and Frank Campbell had a long confab Wednesday, but refused to give out any statements as to its purport.

Hanna on Hill.

New York, Sept. 27.—Senator Hanna and Benjamin F. Odell, the [illegible] for governor, [illegible]

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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COMES TO AN END

September Term of the Circuit Court Is Adjourned Without Day.

COURT RENDERS OPINIONS

Murphy Scores a Victory in His Big Damage Case--Mayor McClure Is a Winner.

HOT SHOTS FOR ALLIE PETERS

Mr. Phillips a Loser in the Carter-Phillips Matter--McKay and Jones To Have New Trials Mrs. Alice Townley Turned Down--Bogardus Beats the County--The Big Ditch Case Is Carried Over.

The Marion circuit court—Judges Price, Day and Norris—delivered 10 findings in the matters submitted to it Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the September term was then adjourned without day.

The appeal matter of John B. Mosier against William H. McClure, and others, was first taken up, the opinion of the court being delivered by Judge Day.

The matter is best known to readers as the Electric Light Mill case. The court first found that Mrs. McClure was entitled to dower in the premises and ordered that it be set off and paid to her according to law.

The question of the homestead rights of Mr. McClure was then taken up. The court stated that it found no evidence that the property in question was a partnership property, but that the indications were the property was held by Messrs. McClure and Darmody individually, each owning half. The leasing by Darmody to McClure of his, Darmody's, half of the property would indicate this. If it was an individual property Mr. McClure was entitled to a homestead, or exemption of fifteen of a homestead and it was ordered that $500 be paid him out of the proceeds of the sale.

Judge Norris dissented from the opinion of the court so far as it related to about $2,000 worth of machinery purchased and placed in the mill. He was of the opinion that this machinery was partnership property, in which Mr. McClure would have no homestead rights.

G. E. Mosier for the plaintiff and J. F. McNeal & Sons for the defendants.

The opinion of the court in the appeal matter of John D. Guthery, and others, against Peggy Leonard, and others, was delivered by Judge Norris. The active party defendant in this matter was Elnora P. Fisher. She set up that she was the owner of certain lands which she conveyed to the Guthrys by a deed, which antedated all encumbrances, for $1000. Of the purchase price, she alleged, $700 were paid and that there were yet $300 due her. The plaintiff had agreed to pay her this amount due by three shares of Agosta Milling company stock. She represented that she did not know that the stock was valueless, as did the plaintiffs, and agreed to take the stock on their false representations. She alleged that question of the validity of this stock was determined in the matter of the Fahey leak against the Agosta Milling company, and found to be valueless. She claimed, as against plaintiffs, a vendor's lien antedating all other liens.

The plaintiffs, in the lower court, claimed that the land was conveyed to them for mortgage notes and stocks, and that the three shares of stock were taken by Mrs. Fisher as part payment of the purchase price.

The court found that it was conceded that all the parties to this matter were litigants in the matter of Fahey's bank against the Agosta Milling company. The lower court in that case held that the stock had never been transferred to her and that she had never owned it. If she did not own the stock, she had never been paid, and her claim was still due and unpaid. The court, therefore, found in her favor and ordered that out of the proceeds of the sale of the premises in question, her lien be paid next after costs and taxes.

Fred E. Guthery for plaintiffs and Scofield, Dorfee & Scofield and S. A. Kagy for defendants.

Judge Price rendered the opinion in the cases of James McKay against the State of Ohio, and Robert Jones against the State of Ohio, carried up from the lower court on error. Judge Price stated that the two cases had been considered together, although they had been tried in the lower court separately.

The indictments against McKay and Jones charged them, together with one, William Myers, of having made an assault with intent to rob upon George Strine, on the night of October 21, 1899. After pleas of not guilty, the two were placed on trial at the January term, 1900, of the court of common pleas. Both were convicted, McKay was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and Jones to the reformatory. A motion for a new trial was overruled and error was prosecuted.

The court refused to consider any minor details. It was urged that the indictment was not good for the reason that no value was placed on the property intended to be stolen. The court held that the omission was not fatal because the indictment was for assault with intent to rob and not for assault and battery. The court held the indictment good against the two, but found two prejudicial errors in the admission of evidence, and error in the lower court's charge to the jury.

The court held that certain evidence of an alleged subsequent assault from Jones on the prisoner Strine should not have been admitted by the lower court, as the prisoner was not charged with assault upon Strine. The court found that the record was not clear as to what happened.

On the return to the charge of the court, the first was in that part of the charge relative to what constitutes a reasonable doubt. The lower court charged that a reasonable doubt was such a doubt as will for which a person could give a reason satisfactory to himself. The law does not allow one to manufacture a doubt and thus escape through that channel. The safer and more explicit error in the charge was this: "The defendant, McKay, had pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault with intent to rob. He had not changed his plea, and his attorney had no right to change it for him. Assault was the essence of the crime. Without it no crime could have been committed, in this case, for the intent to rob is no crime. The prisoner pleaded that he did not commit an assault, and the lower court had no right to tell the jury that the attorney had admitted that the prisoner had committed a battery. This was error.

The main question, however, the court stated, was "Does the evidence support the verdict on the charge of assault with intent to kill as against McKay?" He and Jones came to Marion that day and, with Myers, were walking along a railroad pavement. Strine and Jones came out of a dark alley and encountered the three. There were greetings to the two. Not a word was spoken. McKay struck Strine without a word. "Let us look at this." Two citizens came out of a dark alley and immediately a blow is struck. If the prisoners had come out of the alley the case would have been stronger against them, but they were on the walk. Strine fell, both with McKay and threw him down. Jones assaulted Jones. There is nothing to show that McKay took anything from Strine. The fact that Jones picked up Strine's hat does not work against McKay. The case of Jones is different. He said he thought the hat belonged to McKay. The court finds that the verdict is against the evidence.

"Again while different judges tried the cases of McKay and Jones, the court finds the same error in the Jones case, regarding the reasonable doubt portion of the charge, as in the McKay case. The judgment is reversed and the case remanded for a new trial."

Copeland & Bartram for the prisoners and Fred E. Guthery for the state.

The error matter of Anna E. Mohr against Charles L. Mohr, and others, was next taken up, Judge Day rendering the opinion of the court.

The case, the court stated, was one in which Anna E. Mohr, Charles L. Mohr and Catherine Mohr had entered into a partnership to run a general store, which store was operated from January 13, 1898, to December 1, 1899. Catherine Mohr died. No administrator was appointed and no administration of the estate of the decedent was had, nor had there been any adjustment, whatever, of the partnership affairs. Meanwhile the store, containing the stock of goods is locked up. Charles L. Mohr is sick and unable to carry on the business and the plaintiff in error does not feel competent to do so. A receivership was suggested. A case was began in the court of common pleas and the heirs of Catherine Mohr were named as parties. It was prayed that the heirs make answer, that an account be taken and that, if anything was due the plaintiff, she recover it out of the proceeds of the sale of the goods. To the petition a demurrer was filed. The lower court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the petition. The cause came up on error in that the lower court had sustained the demurrer and dismissed the petition.

The court held that no holes taken till an administration of an estate had. The probate court has full jurisdiction of such matters that holds have no standing to sue or be sued in the matter of an estate till it is administered, and heirs-at-law cannot be made parties in such a case. An executor or administrator must first be appointed. That was not done in this case. Thus there was such a defect of parties defendant in this case that the right parties were not before the court and it had no jurisdiction in the matter. The court held that until a personal representative of the decedent is made, the case could not go ahead. The lower court was sustained. Judgment for costs, but no penalty. Case remanded for costs.

Copeland & Bartram for Anna E. Mohr; Scofield, Dorfee & Scofield for defendants in error.

The opinion in the matter of the Board of County Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio, plaintiff in error, against Frank H. Bogardus, defendant in error, was rendered by Judge Norris.

Judge Norris stated that this was the case in which Bogardus, while riding a bicycle along the Prospect pike on the night of August 7, 1899, ran into a gully, caused by the water washing a portion of the road away, and seriously injured himself.

In the court below Bogardus claimed that it was so dark that he could not see imperfections in the roadway and that the accident sustained by him was without fault on his part. He alleged that the dangerous spot was known to the plaintiff in error. The defendant in the lower court, now the plaintiff in error, filed a demurrer to the petition. The demurrer was overruled and an answer containing a general denial was filed. At the conclusion of the offering of the plaintiff's evidence in the court below, a motion was made that the court direct a verdict for the plaintiff. The motion was overruled and the case finally went to the jury which returned a verdict of $500. The case was then carried up on error.

It was the opinion of the court, Judge Norris stated, that this was an improper case to be in the court. The court did not doubt that the defendant below had both of the elements of the proof at the point where the plaintiff was injured. Two days before the accident the county board had been made to fix it. To prevent injury and death was a matter of necessity. If the piece of road in question is warning should have been placed. The only warning was a stick, fixed up right in the hole, which could not be seen in time to give notice. No light was near by. The court held that, as far as it was of the record, the negligence of the defendant in the lower court was apparent. No negligence on the part of Bogardus was found. No error was found in the admission or rejection of evidence nor in the charge of the court. The plaintiff was not injured, and the facts were not clear. The lower court was confirmed and the case remanded for execution.

F. E. Guthery for the plaintiff in error and Scofield, Darfee & Scofield for the defendant in error.

The motion for new trial case of Stephen P. Murphy against The Marion Street Railway company, in error, was taken up. Judge Price rendered the opinion of the court. Judge Price stated that the first question came up on a motion of the defendant in error to strike from the files a bill of exceptions of the plaintiff in error. The bill of exceptions was marked as filed March 4, 1899, while sixty-four days before, December 29, 1898, the motion for a new trial had been allowed. When this was discovered a motion was made to correct the entry on the journal so as to show the date of the filing of the bill as of January 27. Evidence was introduced to show that the entry was drawn and allowed and given to the clerk February 2. The evidence was not to withdraw of the other side to the contrary effect. Both sides were positive. After a full submission of the case the lower court found in favor of the plaintiff, Murphy, and ordered the clerk to enter the bill as of the date of January 27, and a corrected entry was ordered to this court. The defendant in error, prosecutes to reverse the lower court on this entry.

Judge Price then stated that the lower court proceeded on application duly to the court that one side had been grossly mistaken, and that the court would affirm the conclusion of the lower court. As to the authority of the lower court, all an attorney could do was to draw it. It was the duty of the clerk to record it. If it was not recorded by the clerk, the party had a right to insist on the correction of the date. This did not impeach a record, but corrected it and put it on record the proper date.

The court affirmed the lower court in the judgment attaching entry.

The court then came to the main case. The plaintiff in the court below, Murphy, on April 26, 1897, he was severely injured on West Center street by an electric car. About seventy-five feet from the place of collision he turned his gig to cross the track. The car struck his vehicle and threw him to the car and badly injured him. He claimed it gave no signal of its approach and that it was running fast. The agent of the company, the motorman, could see him. The defendant below denied this and pleaded contributory negligence. The plaintiff offered his evidence to the jury. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, the court directed the jury to find for the railway company. The jury so found and the court refused to set this verdict aside. Error was then prosecuted.

The sole question is "Did the plaintiff produce evidence to support the allegations of the petition?" If he did he had a right to the recommended verdict of the jury. If not the court had a right to do as he did. In weighing evidence we must remember that there is a difference between a railway on its right-of-way and a street railway on a franchise through the streets. Foot men or vehicles have a right to pass over its tracks at any time or place.

In this case Murphy had passed a car across the road and knew what distance it would have to go before a car came west. He says he looked for a car and saw none. It is urged if he had looked he could have seen it. This might be correct, but a court could not so announce as a jury. It's a matter of fact, not a matter of law. Again, if cold not the car have been reported to have struck the plaintiff? Admitting all the evidence, the court below would undoubtedly be right to direct a verdict for the defendant. Judgment of lower court affirmed. Cause remanded for a new trial.

Young & Monnett for plaintiff in error. W. R. Critchfield for defendant in error.

The matter of John A. Carter, plaintiff in error, against James E. Phillips, defendant in error, was taken up, Judge Day delivering the court's opinion.

In explaining the case, Judge Day stated that the matter was one where the plaintiff below, Mr. Carter, sought to secure a finding on two notes and a decree of foreclosure and sale of property for payment. The answer consisted of the execution and delivery of the two notes and one other note and the mortgage securing them. For a defense the answer set up that the notes sued on were, October 17, 1896, paid in full and $571.27 paid on a note not yet due. The reply denied payment. The issue thus joined, it was tried to the jury which found in favor of the plaintiff. A verdict for the defendant was returned. The plaintiff excepted, and on a bill of exceptions and motion for a new trial, error being shown.

The court finds that there was error admitted in testimony, especially as to payment of $1,000 and that to show that it was not prejudicial. This was an issue properly for a jury, properly speaking. But upon the evidence and even to the jury the court should have remained unconvinced. The court was unsatisfied. Was the error in favor of the plaintiff? Admitting that there are cases where this is proper, they only be exceptional cases, where the error is so clearly supported as to prevent its supposition, but where there is a conflict of evidence the court must submit the case to the jury.

The issue in this case is that of payment. Had the defendant paid? Payment may be shown by cash or check. Tender and payment of money to owner or agent would constitute a payment. In the case of a check it is different. In case of a check it must be shown that there was money on hand subject to check. This case does not show any money on hand. It does not show the agency of the party to whom the check was given. There is a doubt cast on the good faith of the check transaction. There is a doubt of there being any cash on hand. The verdict of the lower court is not warranted, and it's a clear case of error.

It is apparent that the parties are dickering, sparring for position before a higher court. Judgment reversed. Verdict set aside. Execution awarded for costs. Case remanded for a new trial.

W. Z. Davis and D. R. Grissinger for plaintiff in error, and Scofield, Dorfee & Scofield and J. F. McNeal & Sons for defendants in error.

The opinion of the court in the appeal matter of Richard C. Peters against Allie Peters was rendered by Judge Norris.

Judge Norris in outlining the case said that Peters came here from one of the Dakotas, having, through the medium of an ad in a Chicago paper, become acquainted with the desire of the defendant to become a wife. A short time after he married her. This was at his request. He lived with her five days, when by her persuasion, he was induced to return to Dakota and dispose of his farm. He realized on it $1,500, and returned with that amount, a certificate for 160 acres of land and a hundred dollars. She was the owner of a property mortgaged for $1,120, which he agreed to pay off. For this he was to have a home. The two were married in July 1899. He returned to Marion the same year and paid off the mortgage. As soon as he did so his wife began a campaign of persecution and he left December 15, 1899. She meanwhile had gotten from him the proceeds of his property, a certificate for 160 acres of land and $100 in cash. The defendant schemed to get him and then made it impossible to live with her. She had him arrested. She tried to have him confined in an asylum. She kept him a prisoner when he wanted to get out and tell the story of his wrongs. When he left her, she had him dragged back. She had a man at the house under the guise of a nurse, whose presence was an insult to him. She refused to give him back his property. He left. These are his claims, and he asks to be subrogated to the rights of the mortgagee and asks for the return of his land certificate.

The defendant admits the marriage, her claims the money and certificate were gifts. She says he induced her to marry him by promising to pay off the mortgage. She also claims that he agreed to release his interest in her property and says he lied about the value of his personalty.

The reply is a general denial. A bill of exceptions was taken and the case comes up from the lower court on appeal.

The defendant says that he is over seventy. It appears, from his acts, that he's reached his second childhood. He married her, sold his land, gave her the proceeds. He did as he agreed. He paid Waddell, the mortgagee. The evidence shows that she demanded that he yield up all his rights. Then began her campaign. She had him arrested without cause. She suggested a man to take care of him. It was not necessary. The man was of such a character that the mayor ordered him away. She tried to have him declared insane. He was a religious man, and the church people came to his aid. The evidence shows that he was an old man, and may have been a burden, but he was not a bad man. He couldn't live there longer. He violated no rights, and lost none of his own by leaving. The whole transaction was a fraud on him and his rights. Equity will reform this. He was induced to pay off a mortgage by fraud and can be made whole by being subrogated to the rights of the mortgagee. He as a husband, cannot be held as a volunteer. He had a right to pay it off and he has a right to be subrogated. Finding for the plaintiff for foreclosure. Premises to be sold and plaintiff's lien to be paid from the proceeds of the sale, and the land certificate to be returned to him.

Scofield, Dorfee & Scofield for plaintiff in error, and G. E. Mosier for defendant in error.

In delivering the opinion of the court in the matter of Alice Townley against Richard Townley, in error, Judge Price said that the matter was one where, it was alleged, a divorce had been secured by fraud and perjury. The petition to set aside the decree had been filed after the term at which the divorce had been granted. The lower court had dismissed the petition. The court, the Judge, stated, was pleased with the industry shown in the pursuit of error, and, if the question was one on which he might agree with the claims made, but that the court could not overrule the supreme court. The famous Parish case was cited by the court to support its conclusion. Judgment of the lower court affirmed.

H. S. Quisley for plaintiff in error. L. E. Myers for defendant in error.

The matter of Bridge against Richland was carried over, the court being unable to get to it.

Judge Price for the court, dismissed the defendant in error in the case of Allie Peters against Richard C. Peters to quash, setting up the judgment and decree in the divorce case between the same parties.

Judge Price for the court, dismissed the defendant in error in the case of Allie Peters against Richard C. Peters to quash, setting up the judgment and decree in the divorce case between the same parties.

The court's entry was to the effect that all the issues had been determined, and as the clerk was not present, the sheriff was directed to adjourn court sine die.

FROM CALEDONIA

Comes a Small Grist of Interesting News Nuggets.

Caledonia, Sept. 22.—Mrs. E. K. Combs has gone to Delphos on a visit.

John Hanley was in Marion Friday presenting for a fair display.

A. E. Carl of Akron is visiting his mother in this village.

Ollie Fidler and sister, Edna, of Kenton, are visiting in Caledonia.

John Ream is negotiating for the purchase and a half acres of ground adjoining the place, belonging to Mrs. Hart. He will place it in small fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Margerat of Vermont are visiting relatives in this place.

Frank Lee of the Galion paper is managing the Caledonia agency in the absence of Agent Williams.

Hezekiah Hunter and wife have gone to Richland county on a visit.

Mrs. A. M. Jolly and children have gone to North Robinson to visit relatives.

Mrs. John Hoover of Cleveland, who has been visiting Caledonia and Mt. Gilead friends, returned home Friday.

Reuben Bone, mail boy, has been laid down for several days, while putting up the smokestack for the new boiler. Their large planing mill house is now under cover and workmen are laying brick for the new engine house.

RECEIVED HERE

Are Cards Announcing Marriage of Mr. Linscott and Miss Dunbar.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Boyd and several others of this city are in receipt of announcement cards which read as follows:

Dr. Albert P. Linscott,
Mary G. Dunbar,
Married,
Wednesday, September nineteenth,
Nineteen Hundred,
Akron, Ohio.

At Home
after October tenth,
528 East Center St.,
Marion, Ohio.

Dr. Linscott is a nephew of Conner of Marion, having located here last spring, when he opened a dental office. He has already won his way to many desired friendships. The bride, whom he brings to Marion, is a charming lady, who is in every way worthy of a cordial welcome here.

J. S. GOODNOW

Is Disposing of His Interests Here To Leave the State.

J. S. Goodnow has disposed of all but two of his farms in this county and is negotiating for the sale of them. Mr. Goodnow will leave for Farmington, New York where he has settled his business interests here, and will make that place his future home.

Mr. Goodnow one best in this county for the past seventeen years, and has conducted several farms and has been a heavy stock dealer. Since the injury he sustained a year or so ago he has been unable to do about as he would like, and will enjoy a well-earned rest the balance of his life.

The does not mean that Mr. Goodnow will remain entirely away from Marion. He said last Friday that he expected to visit here frequently, but he had always considered New York state his home.

BY A CAT

Mrs. Asa Cranmer Is Badly Bitten, Hand Badly Injured.

Mrs. Asa Cranmer, residing two miles west of the city, was bitten by a cat last Friday, and badly wounded. The cat had been stealing chickens, and when Mrs. Cranmer caught the animal it bit her on the right hand and left a serious wound.

Mrs. Cranmer came to this city and Dr. G. T. Harding dressed the hand.

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or Biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and had with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by W. B. Foye.

Some Early Deals in Marion Real Estate . . . . .

Three-quarters of a Century Ago. Land Sold in This Vicinity for Two Dollars Per Acre—The Recorders of Marion County

[illegible] of a half mile [illegible] Marion [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AWFUL FATE

A Negro Burned at the Stake by a Mob in Alabama.

RUN DOWN BY HOUNDS

Would-Be Rapist Is Found High Up on the Limb of a Tree Near Eclectic.

MOB DECIDES TO BURN HIM

He Is Bound to a Stake with Chains, Pine Knots Are Piled About and Match Applied.

VICTIM CRIES OUT FOR MERCY

The Crowd Looks On Deaf to His Appeals, and in an Hour He Is Reduced to Ashes—Before His Execution He Admits His Guilt—There Is Evidence To Show a Conspiracy Against White Women.

Wetumpka, Ala., Oct. 3—Near the little town of Eclectic, 15 miles from here, Wallace Townsend, a negro, was burned at the stake. He attempted an assault upon Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, a white woman.

Townsend, who was a nephew of the negro Floyd, who was lynched a few weeks before last for an attempted assault, attempted to assault Mrs. Harrington. Mr. Harrington was at a cotton gin in Eclectic and lives one mile out of town. The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get 50 cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about 10 minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, a negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape.

As soon as Mrs. Harrington was restored to consciousness the negro gave the alarm. The news spread rapidly. All the stores at Eclectic were instantly closed; the gineries and sawmills shut down; the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the field and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime and others going to the penitentiary for bloodhounds. The dogs were taken to where the negro's tracks disappeared and an exciting chase ensued. The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odlon's store on the north outskirts of Eclectic. The crowd coming up soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was identified by his victim, who positively identified him. Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found, and soon a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro was taken to the edge of the village and preparations for his death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak and 100 men stood ready to swing him up.

Then a halt was called and the manner of death discussed by the mob. A vote was taken and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd in favor of the stake. The stake was prepared and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him and the flames were started by the husband of Townsend's victim. As they leaped to the negro's flesh he uttered wild cries to God for mercy and help. The crowd looked on, deaf to his cries, and in an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend, before being bound, confessed the crime, and said he was also implicated with Alex Floyd, who was hanged two weeks ago for an attempted assault on Miss Kate Pearson. He said he and Floyd had planned for other crimes of like character.

Evidence Shows Conspiracy.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 3—The negro Wallace Townsend, burned in Elmore county, made a confession implicating seven other negroes in his crime. As Mrs. Harrington is the second white woman assaulted there within two weeks it is now believed by the people of that section that there is a conspiracy among the negroes. One of the negroes implicated in the confession of Townsend was in jail at Wetumpka charged with burglary, and as the mob of lynching were made the negro, Virgil Miller, was brought here and placed in the Montgomery county jail. The deputy sheriff had a wild drive of 11 miles through the country, and had he been 30 minutes later a crowd of men who came by train would have intercepted him. Frank Floyd and Jake Floyd, brothers of the negro Zeb

Floyd, who was lynched on Wednesday of last week, are also said to be implicated in the latest crime, were arrested.

NEW DIRECTORY

Is Chosen by the Stockholders of the Brewery.

At the meeting held by the stockholders of the Marion Brewing and Bottling Company, Tuesday, Messrs. G. Zeller, W. H. Schaffer, Fred Kramer, Burton Mills, John Hasler, A. C. Johnston and Henry P. Hine were elected directors to serve during the ensuing year.

After some discussion of selling out to a syndicate that has entered the field in this section, the matter was dropped. The directory elected Mr. Zeller president, Mr. Schaffer secretary and treasurer, Mr. Mills superintendent, Mr. Hasler foreman and Mr. Johnston engineer. The capital stock remains the same as heretofore, $50,000.

The executive management has not been changed upon.

SENATOR HANNA

May Do a Little Stumping in South Dakota.

Chicago, Oct. 3—It is quite likely that Senator Hanna will make a speech-making tour.

"I may go to South Dakota" he said to a reporter.

Vice Chairman Payne said: "He will not. He will open at Madison, Wis., on Monday, October 15. Then he will go into South Dakota for a couple of days or more. Senator Frye is going with him."

The statement was made in Senator Hanna's presence and affirmed by his aide. The itinerary is in the hands of Mr. Payne. Both Senator Hanna and Senator Frye personally dislike Senator Pettigrew, which is one of the reasons why they will go to South Dakota.

EPWORTH PARSONAGE

Is the Scene of a Quiet Wedding Tuesday Afternoon.

Mr. Harry D. Diller and Miss Myrtle M. Diller were quietly married Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of Dr. A. E. Smith, who officiated. They were unattended.

Mr. and Mrs. Diller will reside on Mt. Vernon avenue. Mr. Diller is a son of Mr. and Mrs. David Diller of that avenue.

ANOTHER CHAPTER

Is Added to the Story of the Wet and Dry Battle Being Waged in the City of Bellefontaine.

CITY COUNCILMEN IN CONTEMPT

Judge Tobias So Holds Tuesday and Refuses To Dissolve the Temporary Injunction So Long as the Present Conditions Prevail in the Capital of Logan County.

Another chapter has been added to the fight that is being waged by the wets and drys at Bellefontaine. Judge J. C. Tobias has decided that the Logan county council is in contempt of court, and refuses to dissolve the temporary injunction so greatly prized by him so long as they refuse to prosecute saloons by the court of common pleas.

Some time since it was passed about the fourth county metropolis that Dr. Rogers proposed to have a "dry" town and, to that end, was about to pass an ordinance which would close up the saloons. The "wets," the element to which saloons have a claim, went before Judge Tobias and secured a temporary order restraining the council from passing the proposed ordinance. The council paid no attention to the injunction, and passed the ordinance.

The matter came up before Judge Tobias Tuesday, when Executive J. A. Price and J. W. Hamilton for the saloon element, and I. B. Wright and J. A. Miller for the city, came to Marion to argue the matter for the dissolution of the injunction.

Judge Tobias held that the council, as stated, was in contempt of court and refused to dissolve the injunction as long as present conditions prevail.

The court's decision states that the petitioners (the city fathers) must either enforce the ordinances or take their medicine for a failure to do so. Members of the council, in refusing to do so, in which latter case the temporary restraining order will have the effect of a permanent injunction, and they will be liable to punishment at any time, as they see proper.

The court says, as to the dissolution of the preliminary injunction, that the ordinance was not repealed, but the wets are much encouraged and believe they have scored a big victory.

AT SKAGWAY

The W. C. T. U. Is Trying To Close Up the Saloons.

Skagway, Alaska, Oct. 3—The women of this town have begun a crusade against the saloons. Mrs. Nellie Pratt Mc-Kinney, president of the Skagway W. C. T. U., has been appointed superintendent of the department of saloons and dance halls, and has begun a campaign against the saloons. Mrs. McKinney has secured the names of 200 women who have signed a petition asking that the saloons be closed on Sunday. The petition will be presented to the city council.

Second-hand furniture and stoves at 146 east Main street. Schaffer's.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Stockholders of The Marion Manufacturing Company Choose Their Directory.

PRACTICALLY NO CHANGE IS MADE

Attorney C. C. Fisher Is Elected to the Vacancy Made by the Death of John J. Hopkins, and J. G. Leffler Succeeds His Father, G. Leffler. Dividend Passed This Year.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marion Manufacturing Company was held Tuesday afternoon, at the company's office on West Center street. There was a good representation of the stockholders present at the extremely harmonious meeting.

The Marion Steam Shovel company is the greatest industry of Marion and when its operation has so many small stockholders, no other corporation in the state could be easily organized by a few local capitalists. The Manufacturing company is not controllable by a few of the largest stockholders, and this lack of unity of interests makes the annual meetings of exciting importance.

The directory had voted to pay no dividend this year. Some of the larger stockholders of Marion have advised this course for four or five years past. "They were putting into your business" they have been repeatedly advising. "Now you the company owned about $100,000 net in spite of the bad wheat crops in the chief territory in which Marion machinery has been introduced, but the management has retained interest and put interest earnings out of the profit account, and the dividend will be passed. Every share of stock is that much enhanced in the road to deserved success."

After some interesting discussion among both large and small stockholders, Tuesday evening, the election of the directory took place. The board is practically unchanged, except that J. G. Leffler succeeds his father and C. C. Fisher succeeds the late John J. Hopkins. The new directors consists of Fred Halderman, W. H. Schaffer, G. Leffler, C. C. Fisher, H. B. Hine, S. B. Klingensmith and M. L. Bumble. Mr. Bumble acted as proxy but the vote for his successor was so unanimous that there was no election, as Mr. Bumble is present.

The directory is not organized. It will undoubtedly coincide with Mr. Halderman at the head of the business, the vacancy left by Mr. Hopkins' death and has made a good showing under adverse circumstances.

THE RICHWOOD FAIR

Will Be Held Next Week with a Fine Speed Program.

The ninth annual fair of the Richwood Tri-County Fair Co. opens next week, Tuesday to Friday, inclusive. This fair is noted throughout the state for its speed ring events and the immense crowds which are always in attendance.

There is no faster half-mile track in the state than the one at Richwood and the association never defaults in the payment of purses. Horsemen know this and as a consequence some of the best horses in Ohio will be on the Richwood circuit next week. This association has given especial attention to the racing this year and the program is the best in the history of the association.

AT LARUE

Bryan and Stevenson Club Is Organized Tuesday Night.

The Bryan and Stevenson club was organized at LaRue Tuesday evening with quite a large membership.

The usual officers were elected, president, A. T. Hemmingser; vice president, C. L. J. Kirk; secretary, and John Alt, treasurer.

The next meeting will be held Saturday evening, at which time two speakers from Marion will be present to address the club. The speakers have not as yet been selected.

LARGE ATTENDANCE

Is Expected Here at the W. C. T. U. Convention.

The members of the Woman's Relief corps met in their hall Tuesday afternoon and after transacting routine business made some arrangements for the entertainment of guests during the convention to be held October 23.

The convention will bring to Marion the W. R. C. here from points throughout the state, and a large attendance is anticipated.

Change of Location.

G. W. Baker and Wm. Dewber have moved their stock of musical goods into the room formerly occupied by the Hastings restaurant. Miss Hammond's millinery store will occupy rooms formerly occupied jointly by the firms.

Wreck Near Akron.

Eastbound passenger train No. 5 was an hour late Tuesday morning on account of a freight wreck between Akron and Kent. The freight wreck resulted in the destruction of several cars, but the crew escaped uninjured.

To the Reformatory.

H. C. Custer, an exchange guard at the Mansfield reformatory, came over Wednesday and got Arnold Ehret, who goes there to serve time for horse stealing and grand larceny.

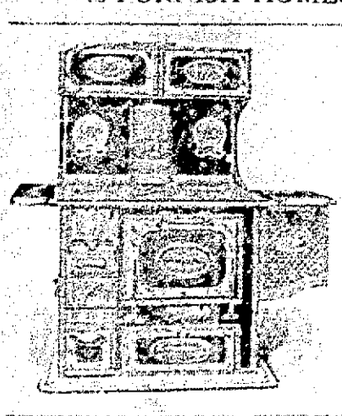
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME!

Face to Face with Furniture Facts

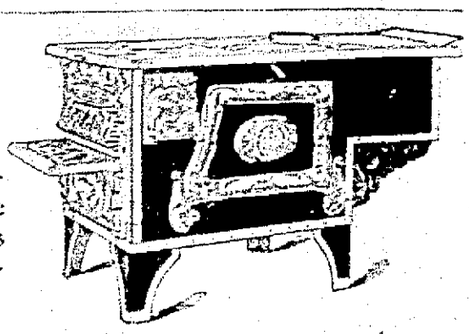
Stands the customer who enters this establishment. Face to face with styles that are positively new and up-to-date; face to face with values in furniture that are next to impossible to equal, impossible to excel. Face to face with an assortment and variety that is not approached by any other house in Marion.

We Have but One Price, and It's a Cash Price!

Every piece of Furniture in this store is marked in plain figures. The reason for our selling so cheaply, lies chiefly in the fact that we buy direct from the manufacturer in large lots. A look over this mammoth stock, will quickly convince you of this fact. See the hundreds of plain chairs and rockers; long rows of sideboards and tables; couches; a whole room of bed room furniture, and so on. All this enables us to FURNISH HOMES COMPLETE in the fullest sense.

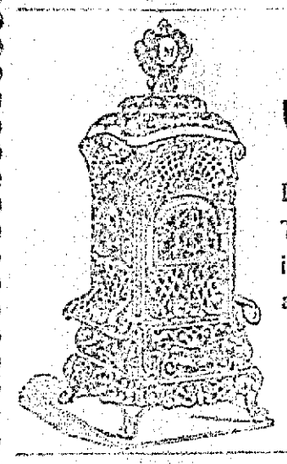


STOVES.



We must speak of those Born Ranges. The best people in Marion are buying them. The most critical cooks in Marion county say they are absolutely perfect.

Remember the $50 Range for $37.50.

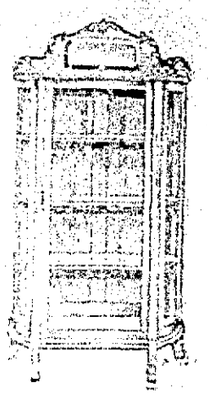


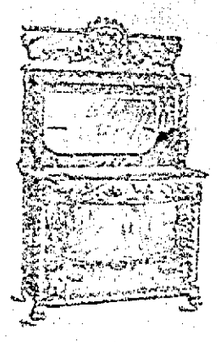
Jewel Base Burners,

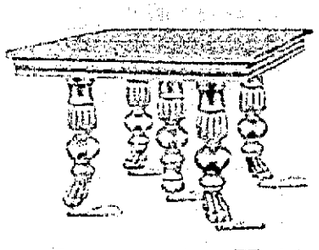
Double Heaters as cheap as ordinary Base Burners. These stoves are made at the largest stove factory in America, and are guaranteed in every way. Buy a Jewel. They will last for years.

$16.00 to $40.00.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.





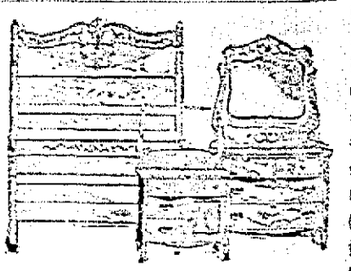


A wealth of exquisite things here—Sideboards, Tables, Chairs. No old back-number stuff here—everything bright and new.

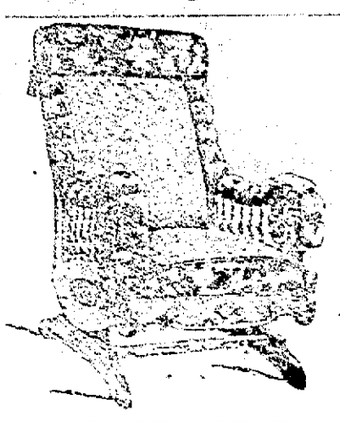
Think of a good Oak Sideboard for $12 50
Think of a good Set of Oak Cane-seat Dining Chairs for $5 90
Think of a splendid 6-foot Extension Table, Oak polished, for $5.00.

THIS DINING ROOM SUIT FOR $23.40.

BED ROOM.



It's worth something to get a fine choice—fifty suits at least to show you. Any finish. Any wood. Any price.

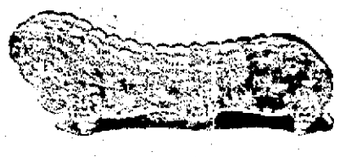


PARLOR.

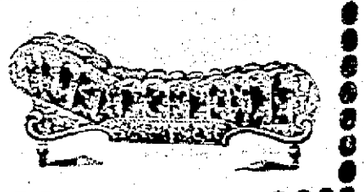
Couches, Davenports, Sofas, upholstered just as you want them.

ROCKERS BY THE HUNDREDS.

This Solid Oak Leather-seat Rocker, fit for any parlor, - - - - - $1.95



McCLAIN'S



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

COLUMN OF NEWS

Gleaned and About the Little Village of Morral During the Past Week.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE

Village Seems To Be Happy Over the Prospect of a Telephone Exchange. Popular Postmistress Will Again Labor for Uncle Sam—A Flood of Personals.

[illegible] Carpenters are [illegible] shop for Charles [illegible] west Nell street near the [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Jacob Lawyer [illegible] were guests of Dr. C. W. [illegible]

[illegible] visited friends in Bucyrus Sunday.

[illegible] of Brush Ridge was the guest of Nell Sunday.

[illegible] Zick and Miss Hannah Zick of [illegible] township were guests of [illegible] Mrs. C. W. Jacoby Sunday.

[illegible] child of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] died Sunday morning. [illegible] parents have the sympathy of their neighbors.

[illegible] Mrs. Alfred Shultz of Sears[illegible] visitors of C. J. Shultz Sunday.

[illegible] No. 8 of Brush Ridge was the guest of Mrs. John Morral Sunday.

[illegible] T. H. Cook and daughter, Ethel, [illegible] of Mrs. Thomas Spencer of Galion last week.

[illegible] Mrs. Jasper Parish of Cook[illegible] were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Richards Sunday.

[illegible] Campbell spent Sunday with J. S. No. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Shultz and son, Dr. C. and daughter, Hazel, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. Feld of Marion Friday and Saturday.

[illegible] are busy stringing wire for the new telephone exchange to be put in C. J. Shultz's store.

Mrs. L. H. Brobeck was the guest of friends south of town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Richards of Wyandot county visited friends here Sunday.

Harry Cook visited friends in Marion Sunday.

Mrs. Alice McClain, the local postmistress, has returned to take charge of the postoffice which has been in the hands of C. J. Shultz since July 1. She has been at Upper Sandusky taking medical treatment for throat trouble. She has improved so much that she will again take charge of the postoffice.

Frank Bamett is painting Dr. C. W. Jacoby's house, on west Nell street.

Miss Kate Ayer, of Florida is the guest of her father, Mr. Amos F. Lapham, a mile east of town.

E. M. Davis will begin teaching the Morral grammar school next Monday.

Mrs. D. Barnthouse and son, Whitcomb, of Columbus, visited Mrs. J. P. Barnthouse last week.

Mr. Will Hoxworth of Richwood visited friends here last Friday.

Mrs. Della Morral has malarial fever.

Miss Nellie Wengel visited friends in Marion last week.

Charles Howe of Mt. Vernon was the guest of friends here last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Loudermelch and son, Edgar, of Upper Sandusky, were guests of J. P. Barnthouse Sunday.

Wright Messenger had a runaway on Tuesday evening. The lit[illegible] got the horse's mouth and th[illegible] a mile, but it was stopped [illegible] without resulting in breaking [illegible].

[illegible] teachers are shipping several [illegible] of straw this week.

[illegible] Fowler moved to Upper Sandusky [illegible] day.

A small child of Pike Norton is sick.

[illegible] Bear's child has cholera infantum.

[illegible] McClumber has moved into the [illegible].

[illegible] M. Pride and C. J. Shultz were Marion visitors Tuesday evening.

Fred W. McClumber of Wyandot county has moved into the Hartman [illegible].

[illegible] Howe has sold a car load of lambs to [illegible] M. Briggs at Marion. It is to be shipped by wagon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincomb Campbell of [illegible] were guests of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Hickman Sunday.

[illegible] Brady has accepted a position as [illegible]sman on the Hocking Valley [illegible] working Monday.

Hattie Stofer and Miss Alice [illegible] were Marion visitors Monday.

[illegible] Valentine and Aaron Newcomer of Michigan are visiting John [illegible] living west of town.

[illegible] Washburn was in Allen county [illegible]. He bought about 100 head of cattle there.

[illegible] Jennie Morral and Mary [illegible] Duff were guests of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Stofer Wednesday.

Mr. Frank Sleat and Mrs. A. P. Rice of Cochranton are guests of Mrs. C. J. Shultz.

[illegible] Lucas is getting out timber [illegible] to build a new house.

DEATH RESULTS

From a Duel with Swords Fought Near City of Paris.

Oct. 5—A duel with swords [illegible] early Thursday at Bas-Lee[illegible] between M. Marlier, a municipal [illegible], and Deputy Ferrette. The [illegible] was the outcome of a pr[illegible] quarrel. Despite a wound received early in the duel, M. Marlier [illegible] until he received a second [illegible] through the lung, which caused [illegible] death.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, "One cent a dose."

CHUNK OF ICE

Dropped Uncomfortably Close to Senator Hanna's Head.

Chicago, Oct. 5—Senator Marcus A. Hanna was the target for a 10-pound chunk of ice at the Thirty-first ward Republican meeting. The missile was dropped through an opening in the tent directly over the speakers' stand. It did not strike Hanna, but it would have knocked him down and probably fractured his skull. The police who surrounded the platform at once were astounded for a moment and then made a rush for the tent. Senator Hanna refused to cooperate. The police could get no trace of the person who threw it. They said it was probably the work of some mischievous boy who had secured the ice from a neighboring saloon. Senator Hanna left the tent quickly and got into a double line of police. As he passed away in his carriage there was a cheer of "How would you like to be vice-president, Mark?"

Prohibition Special.

Harrison, Texas, Oct. 5—A special train carrying the Prohibition special train made up of Governor Leedy of Kansas, Nicholas of Tennessee, Watson of Georgia and Somerset. One thousand people met the Harriman Junction band turned out to the meeting, which was held in the W. C. T. U. temple here. Addresses were made by several leaders, Dr. G. Woolley, Volney B. Cushman and John D. White, state Prohibition candidate for governor.

Belmont's Place.

New York, Oct. 5—The committee appointed by the Democratic convention of the First New York congressional district to name a successor to Perry Belmont, who refused to run, the nomination, accepted upon Hamilton Mills as a candidate.

Land Office Busy.

Washington, Oct. 5—The report of the commissioner of the general land office shows a large increase in the current work of the office for the past fiscal year, over the previous year. Due to the general stimulus given to settlement in the country for a year past. The total cash receipts of the land office for the past year amounted to $4,357,747, an increase over the previous year of $1,200,961. There was a proportionate increase in the amount of land disposed of, the total this year amounting to 19,350,887 acres, an increase of 4,000,000 acres over the previous year.

Flood in Wisconsin.

Watson, Wis., Oct. 5—The Wisconsin river is raging as the result of recent rains and has exceeded the flood mark of last spring. The damage thus far will reach thousands of dollars, and a little greater rise, which is expected, will result in disaster here. One 30,000-foot pile of lumber has floated out of the Barker & Stewart yards. All the islands below the city are submerged. The Barker & Stewart mill and that of the Alexander Stewart Lumber company have been forced to shut down. Twenty blocks are flooded.

McKinley's Departure.

Canton, O., Oct. 5—It is probable that the departure of President and Mrs. McKinley for Washington next Monday will end their present vacation in Canton. The president's departure is likely to change the plans for the Rogers-Kelly wedding, which was to have been held on the McKinley lawn. The function will probably be held down town.

Fatally Stabbed.

Sullivan, Ind., Oct. 5—In a quarrel at the saloon of William Yates about 12 miles east of this city, John Cox stabbed John Arnett with a knife so he died almost instantly. The knife is known as Hell's Half Acre and is about three miles from Hutsonville. The Arnett lives from this place are on the west.

Big Oil Well.

Mamelle, Ind., Oct. 5—The strongest oil well ever developed in Delaware county was drilled on the property of the infirmary building, four miles from Muncie. Its capacity is estimated at 100 barrels daily. Reputable Ohio companies and shippers here and in Chicago are interested.

To Sing For Charity.

London, Oct. 5.—Miss Melba has promised to sing at the forthcoming Galveston road entertainment. It will be her only appearance in London before her American tour.

BASEBALL.

AT CINCINNATI—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	6	3
St. Louis	0	1	2
Batteries—Hill and Bemis; Sudhoff and Criger. Umpire—Swartz.			
AT PHILADELPHIA—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	7	1
New York	1	4	3
Batteries—Donahue and Sullivan; Taylor and Bowerman. Umpire—Hayden.			
AT BOSTON—	R.	H.	E.
Boston	7	9	0
Brooklyn	2	7	3
Batteries—Pittinger, Lewis and Nichols; Kitson and McGuire. Umpire—Hurst.			

The Standing.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Brook...	80	52	.606	Chicago	68	70	.493
Pitts...	74	57	.565	St. L...	65	74	.468
Phila...	72	61	.541	Cincin...	59	77	.434
Boston	68	67	.504	N. Y...	55	78	.413

Turf Winners.

At Morris Park—Redpath, Outerlis, Medium, Musette, Cyrano, First Whip.

At Hawthorne—Barbara, Goebel, Mandale, Prejudice, Our Nellie, Tickets.

At Fort Erie—Quarrel, Ida Quicklime, Top Gallant, Olcott, Toad Bailey, Free Hand.

At St. Louis—W. J. Baker, Master Martin, Celtic Bard, Eva Mae, Doctor, Love's Labour.

The Weather.

For Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia — Showers Saturday; probably cooler.

WED IN RICHLAND

Mr. Fred Mack and Miss Emma Schwartz Are Married at Lutheran Parsonage Thursday.

A BAD COLLISION OF BUGGIES

Several Deaths of Aged People Are Reported from Morrow County, Notably Those of Allen Eccles of Mt. Gilead and Mrs. Hoffmire of Fulton.

[illegible], Oct. 5—[illegible] Mr. Fred Mack and Miss Emma M. Schwartz of Richland township, Justice Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Chancellor this week.

[illegible] Howard [illegible] of the local corps [illegible] Lake [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. Dora [illegible] Sunday.

[illegible] Mrs. Alfred Mack, while driving home from Marion Monday night, collided with another rig which was coming from the opposite direction. Mr. Mack was not injured and all of the occupants escaped without serious injury. Mrs. Mack was thrown out and [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mr. Mack [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.

PART ONE 8 PAGES.

PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY . . . . OCTOBER 6

Senator Teller disapproves of the actions of that Victor mob. Mr. Teller was politically well raised.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson is not divulging much to let the country know who the Democratic vice presidential candidate is.

England will have spent $500,000,000 by the time South Africa is pacified. Pacification comes high but we must have it.

Hon. Carl Schurz's support of Bryan should not be looked upon as an amateur performance. Carl is a professional hopper.

Lieutenant Hobson is to be treated for defective vision. Mr. Hobson has surely been short-sighted on one or two occasions.

According to the latest portrait of Gen. Paul the report that he had shaved off those famous whiskers was a base fabrication.

Sitting it right down to a single proposition, if the Democrats are not in favor of "the full dinner pail" they must be against it.

Mr. Dick Croker has nothing to say about the 16 to 1 plank of the Kansas City platform. Dick is working the other side of the street.

Ex-Governor Bushnell's offer to go on the stump leaves little to be hoped for in the way of harmony among Ohio Republicans.

When Mr. Croker gets the Tammanyites started to coughing up about right less apathy may be expected in the Democratic campaign.

Hon. Webster Davis has been sent to Texas by the Democratic committee. It is thought that Web will be able to carry that state for Bryan.

Ex-President Cleveland still maintains a deep silence, an indication that he has no desire to help pull the Democracy out of the mire.

Senator Teller does not approve of the acts of the Victor mob, but he is in doubt whether to blush from shame or shed a few tears.

Colonel Henry Watterson has got along so far in the present campaign without reversing his early decision that the country is in a hopeless state of prosperity.

One year ago the New York Journal was an expansion organ. Now the Journal has about as serious a case of "anti" as can be found anywhere in the entire country.

As a commander-in-chief of an evacuation proceeding Count von Waldersee is destined to have almost as much excitement as General Miles experienced in Porto Rico.

Every person in Galion who wants work can get it.—Galion Leader.

While such a condition exists in Galion, who can deny that prosperity is a blooming reality?

Teddy Roosevelt and Buffalo Bill's Wild West were within hailing distance of each other out in Kansas, but fortunately for both they did not try to pass on the same track.

When the Democratic speakers go East they ignore silver. In the West they steer clear of "imperialism." There is a great demand for issue-dodgers on the stump this year.

Senator Foraker's Toledo meeting was the biggest event of the kind ever held in that city. As a drawing card Senator Foraker has carried off several medals in recent years.

Chairman Hanna is beginning to issue a few cheerful remarks about the condition of political affairs, but Mr. Hanna is still inclined to let the other fellows do most of the claiming.

Chairman Jones confesses to having a million. This gives the cotton salt trust the reputation of being a good thing. Now, are the Tammany tenmen willing to stand and be searched?

Pastoral scenes photographed at President McKinley's 160-acre Ohio farm are beginning to appear in the newspapers. From all appearances the McKinley farm is one of the prosperous institutions of the country.

The Democratic newspapers continue to credit Chairman Hanna with having in his possession a fabulous campaign fund. Some of their observations on the subject recall Colonel Ike Hill's famous remark—"He's going to buy us, damn him."

Hon. Adlai Stevenson is also going to try a brief season of strenuous life on the stump as soon as he recovers from the wear and tear of accepting the Populist nomination.

Mr. Grover Cleveland has not as uttered not a single word in favor of Mr. Bryan's views. Mr. Cleveland would certainly make a great success in the role of the immortal Sphinx.

General Miles proclaims that the anthracite coal trust is the "real issue." What's the matter with the Standard Oil trust? Has corporation-baiting become too far-reaching a game for the Democratic campaigners?

Mr. Morris Hillquit is to have a return bout on "Public Ownership" with Mr. Debs. Mr. Hillquit is the gold-plated champion of the Socialist Labor party. Every Socialist Labor party man is a Democrat, of a kind.

The philosopher of the Washington Post makes this observation for the benefit of the informed Democracy: "When a political party challenges reform in a period of what are commonly plain when the challenged party contributes to the campaign fund of the opposition."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who at one time was reported to be in favor of Bryan, has looked over the situation carefully and now comes out in support of McKinley. His action is a hard blow to those who were looking to Mr. Carnegie for a handsome contribution to the Bryan mine.

Four years ago the people of Galesburg, Ill., paid $225.65 for a Democratic speech from Mr. Bryan. This year Galesburg was offered an hour of Mr. Bryan for $400. Taking the times into consideration, this was a reduction from the prices, but Galesburg would not accept the offer, probably on the theory that they should have been given the benefit of a still further cut in price on a shop-worn article.

Hon. Charles A. Towne, who desired very much to be the cat's paw of the Bryan forces, says: "Fine spirits are being driven into retirement by their very delicacy, their very sensitiveness." This was spoken to a western audience in the interests of Bryan's candidacy, but if Towne intended it as a reference to Bryan it is one of the finest bits of humor that has been delivered from the stump so far this campaign. To contemplate Bryan driven into retirement by his very delicacy, his very sensitiveness, is quite enough to arouse the risibilities of even the most phlegmatic people. And Towne must have had Bryan in mind, for the purposes of the moment, for he could not have had reference to himself. Towne is no more a delicate, sensitive soul than is Bryan. Towne was driven into retirement out in the Sixth Minnesota congressional district, but it was not his "very sensitiveness" that did it. It was accomplished by the brute force of the ballot in the hands of a very discriminating constituency. Neither was his retirement from the Hall of the People's Relief thought to have been the result of a sensitive nature. The impression is that Towne "came off" with the understanding that he would be taken care of in case the Democrats and Populists win. That hath about fine, delicate sensitive spirits come up in a comparison Towne made between McKinley and Bryan. That is what makes Towne's remark so irresistibly funny.

The people of Nebraska City, where it is located the so-called starch trust, have been defending that institution against the attacks of the attorney general of Nebraska, who is trying to drive it out of the state. The people regard the starch factory as a good thing for Nebraska City, but Mr. Bryan, in a speech Wednesday, says the people of Nebraska City "have no excuse on their devotion to the starch factory, in which he said:

"If the people of Nebraska City defend the starch trust, they must be prepared to defend all other trusts, for it is impossible for them to distinguish between the starch trust, located elsewhere, and defend a trust located in their own city."

And therein is where Mr. Bryan comes in contact with human nature. It is difficult to convince the members of a community in which a "corporation" (call it a trust if you will, as I care not) that it would be a good thing to drive it out. It will be remembered that Attorney General Mockett, our own trust-buster, treated his previous criticism, in his fight against the Standard Oil company, from those sections where the Standard operated and spent its money in the employment of labor, and contributed to the business and welfare of the community. With those beneficiaries Mr. Mockett's trust-busting was unpopular. It was bringing the trust question right home to them, as Mr. Bryan has had the temerity to do in the case of the starch company at Nebraska City, when he asks the people of that town to destroy it for the sake of Democratic consistency. But Nebraska City people cannot reasonably be expected to drive the starch company out of town, and there will continue to be much inconsistency in handling the question of trusts.

The Keokuk News-Republican says "the Bryan ark is steadily down." We don't want to be understood as wishing to be critical, but "tumbling" doesn't seem to us the right word. The late lamented Bill Nye had a more gentle way of describing the same movement. But what is the matter with "greatly falling?" "Tumbling" would be all right and about enough to use in reference to the Democratic republic, which our Democratic friends try to make us believe is about ready to fall when they get out of the reach of assessment and the 25 million boy to apply the word to Bryan's boom does not seem to us funny. We might as well say that "the republic is greatly falling." And how absurdly that would sound to a foreigner. As a matter of fact it is enough to make people swallow hard, perhaps, to picture what would happen to it in a year like this Bryan year if it were not for the fact that we have the Democracy to contend with as well as Bryan. Bryan is not the only thing that is "greatly falling" and the days of the Democratic press that up and howl about trusting the morals of a twenty-million people to the tact and skill of politics. They might stand for any statement. Mention the fact that the boys

The Sterling Store.

FALL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

These two lines are specialties with us, and are articles that a Lady would always prefer to buy at an exclusive Ladies' Store. We anticipated a big trade in these, and therefore bought largely. You will find greater variety of styles, better qualities at a lower figure than elsewhere.

SPLENDID VALUE Fleece-lined Vests..... 25c

An exceptional quality at..... 50c

Ladies' and Misses' TIGHTS are worn more each season, and we have just received a big stock.

Also a new line of Knit Corset Covers just received.

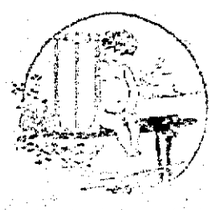
A Big Value in Hose.

To those who wear the best grades of Hose, we are offering a big value. An extra weight Silk Fleeced Hose to sell at..... 25c

Opening Evenings.

THE STERLING STORE.

Protect Your Temper By Sending Your Laundry Here.



When your open the bundle, you will find it snow white, of the proper stiffness, with all the buttons there, and the button holes not injured at all. Added to this, is the same courteous treatment and prompt service.

Anthony's Laundry.

230 E. Center St. Phone 2183.

The Lewis Grocery.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

Prices are advancing. We have a solid Car Load to arrive soon in barrels.

COARSE. FINE. MEDIUM.

Also Rock Salt.

We will take orders up to Oct 15, at the present price, $1.25 bbl.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

Opposite Court House.

Cummin Memorial Building.

MR. FARMER

Do you wish to buy or trade for city property? See this list:

One house of 8 rooms on Greenwood street $2,000.

One house, furnace heat, barn, two lots, will sell one or both at $2,200.

One 8-room house on Vine St., $2,700.

One 8-room house with cellar, barn, a fine property for $1,800.

Small house, two lots on Fairground street $850.

Dwelling of 7 rooms with small business room on north Main St., near railroad $2,000.

A 7-room house on Benton St., $600.

Also a 7-room house on Jefferson St., $1,050.

S. N. SWICK,

Phone 2041. Real Estate Agent.

NEGRO WOMEN

Fight a Duel With Razors and Both Are Dead.

Arcadia, Fla., Oct. 4.—At a negro revival near Mound City, four miles from here, last night, two negro women quarreled over a lover. Seizing razors they repaired to the woods near by and had a midnight duel in the moonlight. When found several hours afterwards, both were nearly dead with gaping wounds over their breasts, shoulders, arms and faces. Both died soon.

CRIMINAL CASES

Occupy the Attention of Judge J. C. Tobias of the Court of Common Pleas Wednesday.

MANY OF THE INDICTED PLEAD

A Number of Criminal Matters Are Assigned for Trial Next Week. Foreclosure Decree in the Carter Case—Demurrer Filed in the Britsch Case—Court Notes.

Judge Tobias Wednesday arraigned the majority of the persons indicted by the recent grand jury and assigned the criminal docket.

Charles Miller, indicted for keeping a place where intoxicating liquors are sold on Sunday and selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, pleaded not guilty and his bond was fixed at $500, which he furnished.

Victoria Mark, indicted for assault and battery, pleaded not guilty, and will be tried Tuesday, October 9.

Thomas Garmon, indicted for assault and battery, pleaded not guilty and will be tried October 8. He is in jail.

Michael Medlica, indicted for robbery, pleaded not guilty. He will be tried October 12, and C. F. Garbarson was appointed to defend him. The trial was set for October 12.

Albert Rouse, indicted for horse stealing and grand larceny, pleaded not guilty.

William J. Harmon, indicted in April for assault, will be tried October 11. He is out on bond.

Wesley Rush, who was indicted by the April grand jury for assault and battery, will be tried Thursday, October 11. He is out on bail.

James McGill, indicted for resisting an officer, pleaded guilty and will be tried October 8.

In the matter of the Southern Ohio Loan and Trust company against John Carter, and others, the defendants being in default for answer or demurrer, a judgment was granted as prayed for and a decree of foreclosure was granted and an order of sale was ordered issued.

In the matter of Henry Britsch against Katherine Britsch, and others, the defendant, John Britsch, by Copeland & Harrison, his attorneys, Wednesday filed in common pleas court a demurrer to the supplemental petition filed by John Zachman, executor of the estate of Henry Britsch, deceased.

Oscar Almendinger, who was indicted last April for assault and battery, was before Judge Young Thursday morning and pleaded not guilty. He is out on bail.

Almendinger is alleged to have hit Daniel Sherwood with a spade last winter, when they had some trouble over a piece of land Sherwood was clearing for Mrs. Almendinger.

Since Almendinger has been indicted, Sherwood has begun a suit against him for damages done to him. Sherwood, by the plow on the head with the spade, and a suit against Mrs. Almendinger has been instituted by Sherwood for damages for non-fulfillment of the clearing contract.

In the injunction matter of Christian Frederick Haberman against the City of Marion, Judge Young has made the injunction perpetual and a judgment was ordered against the defendant for $15.96 for costs, and the $99.59, now in the clerk's hands, which Treasurer Schoenlaub had refused to accept, was ordered paid into the treasury.

TEN MILLIONS

Expended by British in America for Horses, Mules and Forage.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—The British army headquarters in this city are to be closed within the next few days. Since the English officers were sent here, in August, 1899, to purchase supplies, 15,000 horses and 42,000 mules have been shipped from this port to Capetown, as well as large quantities of forage and other supplies, the pay therefor being about $10,000,000 in English gold.

Probate Court.

Burton Chapman and Allie S. Rizor and Ora D. Cook and May B. Britton have been licensed to marry.

Charles E. Butler and Nettie Jones have been licensed to marry.

Wm. F. Mack and Emma M. Schultz; Harry D. Diller and Myrtle B. Butler; Charles Key and Savilla Almeida Swisher, and Dallas M. Sarnhouse and Mildred A. Carpenter have been licensed to marry.

Ephraim Willey and Jane E. Inskeep have been licensed to marry.

A Democratic Rally.

At a Democratic rally to be held October 19 Golden Rule Sam Jones of Toledo, Ex-Governor Weaver of Iowa and Dr. J. A. Norton will address the crowd from a platform in front of the court house during the afternoon. In the evening Mayor Jones and Judge W. T. Mooney of St. Marys will speak.

Miss Louise Salter, who was in the city to attend the Monnette-Wolfinger nuptials, has returned to her home at Columbus.

FOR SALE—Standard bred and registered driving mare; lady can drive her; also the standard and registered brood mare, Estelle, (dam of Starling Lover, 2:27¼), with foal by her side, by Bayburn, 26,570 (son of Red Wilkes). Dr. Ogan, 461 Delaware avenue, Marion, Ohio. 41-d-2t-wk-p

JOHN SWISHER HOME

Is the Scene of a Marriage Ceremony Wednesday Evening.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Swisher, one mile west of Caledonia was the scene of a happy social event Wednesday evening, it being the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, Lydia, to Mr. Charles Key, a prominent young farmer residing east of Adelaide.

Many guests were present to witness the ceremony which was performed at 7:30 o'clock.

A fine wedding supper was served and a pleasant evening of social enjoyment followed. Mr. and Mrs. Key will make their home with the bride's parents for the present.

THE DIRECTORS

Of Marion Manufacturing Company Organize—Mr. Dumble Resigns.

The directors of the Marion Manufacturing company organized Wednesday by electing Fred Habermann president and treasurer; W. H. Schaffner, vice president; C. C. Parker, secretary.

Mr. L. Dumble having resigned as a director, the board of directors will be called to fill the vacancy.

FIVE AMERICANS

Escape from the Insurgents Only To Die in the Mountains from Exposure.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WAGO DEAD

General MacArthur Reports That He Has Sent an Expedition Under General Hare to Marinduque To Avenge the Deaths of Captain Shields and His Company.

Washington, Oct. 4.—In a cablegram to the war department dated at Manila today, General MacArthur states that it is reported that Corporal Alexander Medlock and Edward P. Sexton, company K, Thirty-Seventh volunteer infantry, John Bloom, company F, corporal corps; Olof Sandwall, company K, Thirtieth volunteer infantry, and John W. Kennedy, died in the mountains of Luzona province on an unknown date, after having escaped from the insurgents. General MacArthur also reports a number of casualties, among them Second Lieutenant Matthew T. E. Ward, company I, Twenty-Seventh volunteer infantry, who was wounded slightly in the calf at Novaliches, Luzon, on September 18.

General MacArthur also announces that an expedition is to be sent to Marinduque to avenge the capture by insurgents of Captain Shields and his company of the Twenty-Ninth volunteer infantry. In his cablegram to the war department he says:

"Washington, Oct. 4.—Adjutant general, Washington: First infantry to Marinduque October 6, on Summer, General Hare to command island, with orders to push operations until insurrection is stamped out absolutely. He will have twelve full companies of infantry for the purpose. Anderson's first operations developed nothing. No reports since October 2. (Signed) MacArthur."

MR. KINGMAN

Has Nothing More To Say in Regard to Bryan Matter.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 4.—When Cyrus Kingman was shown Mr. Bryan's statement suggesting that Mr. Kingman exhibit his good faith in his charges that Bryan had received $150,000 from Colorado mine owners to demand that the silver plank be inserted in the Kansas City platform by signing his name to such a charge, Mr. Kingman declined to say anything more on the subject. He also declined to reveal the name of the woman, who told him that another woman had informed her that such was the case.

Where It Started.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 4.—Miss Lulu Hay is the young woman referred to by Mr. Kingman as the authority for his charge that Bryan had received $150,000 for insisting on a sixteen to one plank. She says she shared a seat with Mr. Kingman on a railroad train returning from Lincoln, Nebraska. She told him some Republicans had asserted that Mr. Bryan had received $150,000 to insist that the sixteen to one plank be incorporated in the Democratic platform. That is all she had ever said on the subject, and of the truth of the statement she knew nothing, and had not pretended to him that she knew anything.

ARKANSAS

First State To Be Completed, Shows 1,311,564 Population.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The census bureau announces the completion of the enumeration of the first state, which is that of Arkansas. The aggregate population of Arkansas is 1,311,564. In 1890 the aggregate was 1,128,179, an increase of 183,385, or 16.25 per cent.

Marion Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar, will leave here 10:15 o'clock Wednesday, October 17, for Columbus to attend the state conclave. The Templars will take their ladies along, and the People's band has been retained to accompany the party to make music.

CAMPAIGN OPENED

Marion County Republicans Hold a Big Open Air Meeting on the Court House Square.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM IS SHOWN

Addison C. Harris, Minister to Austria-Hungary, and Congressman Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, the Speakers—Latter Frequently Interrupted by Bryanites.

The Republicans opened their campaign Wednesday evening. When the court house was planned it was not thought that the Republicans of Marion county would ever need more room for an occasion of this kind than the court house affords. But that was a mistaken idea. It was seen early Wednesday evening that many people who had come out to hear Judge Addison C. Harris of Indiana, ex-Assistant United States minister to Austria-Hungary, and Congressman Henry A. Cooper of the First Wisconsin district, would be disappointed if the meeting was held inside. The room was inadequate to the demand, and for a time there was some doubt about there being space enough outside, but the large crowd finally settled itself on the west front of the log building, and stood, first on one leg and then on the other, for two hours and a half to listen to the issues of the campaign discussed. The two speakers were necessarily compelled to cover much the same ground for the audience manifested great interest in both.

Mr. Cooper, who spoke last, held his audience to the close, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the discomforts of remaining standing and the danger of exposed bald heads which glistened under the glimmer of the electric rays. During Mr. Cooper's address a series of interruptions were inaugurated by someone on the rear outskirts of the crowd. Hissing him, Mr. Cooper disregarded the first offense, but when it was repeated he remarked that only geese and snakes hiss. The audience enjoyed this. Again when the speaker was thrusting the cold steel into the Democratic party for its denunciation of Lincoln, he was interrupted, but he lariated back a stinging rebuke, and the audience hooted down the presumptuous individual, who by this time was being coached by another lover of free speech who stood at his elbow. It was getting quite lively when a strange voice invited the speaker out to have a bowl of soup. He was promptly reminded that there was no necessity of eating soup under the McKinley administration, and the speaker took the occasion to inject into his address a woeful picture of the poverty which was suffered during the last Democratic administration. The interruptions were an inspiration to him and served to bring out and drive home to opponents some of the strongest points of the speech.

Judge Harris did not have such a lively time as Cooper, no attempt from the outside being made to destroy the force of his arguments. Mr. Harris talked on the money question at some length opposing from the Republican standpoint, some of the fallacies of the 16 to 1 doctrine, which is being preached this year only in localities which were strong for it in 1896. Mr. Harris reviewed the history of the Spanish-American war, its success, the results of the contest and the duties that were brought the nation for performance or cowardly desertion. Mr. Harris' remarks aroused great enthusiasm.

"To be an American under McKinley is a greater honor than it was to be a Roman under Cæsar." This in glorification of the nation's achievements and the recognition of our greatness by the civilized world.

"The military spirit has made this nation what it is." This in reply to Mr. Bryan's charge of militarism.

"The sun will never cease to shine on the Stars and Stripes." This in prophecy of the future of the Philippines.

Congressman Cooper didn't understand why the committee had sent two men here. They were as unnecessary as two oysters in a bowl of church festival soup. Mr. Cooper let no issue escape. His time was devoted to all of them—money, "imperialism," trusts and the tariff. He is a forceful and aggressive speaker. He talks with the force of one whose congressional schooling has been used to advantage. He speaks with a full knowledge of legislative affairs. He hits hard. The Democratic platforms of 1864, 1868, and the Bryan platform of this year were pitilessly paralleled. Lincoln was called an emperor and Grant a despot in the platforms of a party which this year refers to McKinley as a tyrant. The pretended Democratic fear of "imperialism" was satirized. Cooper's wit is keen-edged and he is unmerciful in using it.

The Republicans of Marion county never had a more propitious campaign opening. It was alive with enthusiasm and earnestness.

Mr. George D. Copeland presided at the meeting.

For a New Trial.

R. W. Lefever of Prospect, an Ohio penitentiary guard, arrived in the city Thursday with James McKay, who was sent up from this county for one year for assault with intent to rob. McKay is brought here for a new trial which was granted him at the recent sitting of the circuit court.

W. B. Foye and family are visiting relatives at Mt. Gilead, and attending the fair.

SUCCESSFUL

Is a Long Search for a Daughter Lost in Infancy.

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 4.—Within a few days Mrs. Mary E. Wolf will leave Bradley Beach to take up her residence in the palatial home of her uncle, J. P. Moore, at Nassau in the Bahamas. The years she has been sought by her relatives.

In infancy she was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Border of Philadelphia and moved with them to Ocean Grove. Later she married Henry E. Wolf. Her mother lived in the meantime, grew wealthy and instituted a search for the daughter. Several times while prosecuting her search in Philadelphia she went to Ocean Grove and secured work within a few blocks of her daughter's home. Finally Mrs. Moore died, but she exacted a death-bed promise from her brother that he would continue the search for the girl. He was finally successful.

FIVE MILLIONS

Are Needed To Cover the Storm Losses in Lone Star State.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 4.—Stephen F. Barton, second vice president of the Red Cross society, says:

"So far there has been received for the flood sufferers about $100,000 in cash. Of this amount $50,000 has been donated to Galveston. It will require every cent of this amount to clean up debris and pay the expenses of distributing the materials donated. Nothing will be left for reconstruction of the Lone Scenes destroyed. People are now crowding into relief stations, displaced, broken sticks and into tents, all absolutely uninhabitable when cold weather sets in. The Red Cross society has made an estimate that $5,000,000 is urgently needed, but so far there is not a dollar available for this work."

Mirror Directors Organize.

The Mirror directors organized Wednesday evening by electing N. E. Arnold, president; J. Burgess, treasurer, and George H. Schield, secretary.

R. M. Rhoads of Mattoon, Illinois, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jones of Pleasant street and also looking after his farm near Scott Tesas, returned home Thursday.

THE MANHATTAN. THE MANHATTAN.

OUR 2 SPECIALS!

We are offering a Strictly ALL-WOOL Suit in three different shades in the new shades of Oxford and Green Mixtures, carefully made and trimmed, at the extreme low price of

$7.75.

Also one of the nicest tailored Overcoats that it has been our good luck to possess in our entire business career, in Kerseys, Meltons and the new Rough-faced Cloth. Colors—Oxford, Tan, Black and Blue, at

$7.50.

THE MANHATTAN.

A Beautiful Array of

Fine China!

We have just unpacked a very large shipment of American and Imported Fancy Piece China, which we place on immediate sale at

Unusually Low Prices.

The quality, the new designs, the beautiful decorations, would suggest a much higher price than we are asking, but it will sell rapidly. Come, select first choice, and get an idea of the completeness of this exhibit.

The Marion Bazar.

Opposite Postoffice. W. J. GRIEB, Prop.

The Blue Front Going Out Of Business

Stock must be sold and converted into cash as we are going out of business.

READ PRICES.

Men's Suits.

Men's Suits in Black, Gray and Fancy Mixtures, worth $5.00, for..... $2.98

Men's Wool Suit, in all colors, worth $8.50, for..... $4.95

Men's Suits in all colors, containing the latest patterns in this season goods worth $10, for..... $6.90

Men's Suits in Stripes, Herringbones, Oxfords' Clay Worsted and Serges worth $12.00 and $13.50 for..... $8.50

Men's Suits in all the latest designs in this season's goods, every suit in the lot well worth $15.00 and $16.00, for..... $10.00

The choice of any Suit in the house, comprising of all the very latest designs in color and style, every suit in the lot well worth $18.00, $20.00 and $22.00, yours for $12.50

Men's Overcoats

Men's Chinchillis Overcoats, worth $7.00, for..... $3.98

Men's all Wool Beaver Overcoats in Blue, Black and Brown, also light Coverts with velvet collar, worth $8.50, for..... $4.95

Men's high grade imported Beaver, Kerseys, Coverts and Meltons, worth $12.00 to $16.00, for..... $8.50

The choice of any Overcoat in the house, comprising of all the latest imported goods, in Herringbones, Oxfords, Meltons, Coverts and Kerseys, some have the Raglan Sleeve, everyone in the lot well worth $18.00, $20.00, $22.00 and $25.00, now..... $12.50

FURNISHING GOODS.

All of our Linen Collars in Arrow and Coon brand, worth 15 and 20c, for..... 10c

All of our 25c and 35c Linen Cuffs in Arrow and Coon brand, for..... 19c

All of our 50c Working Shirts for..... 39c

All of our 50c Overalls for..... 39c

Forty cent Jumpers for..... 25c

Fleeced Lined Underwear, worth 35c, for..... 23c

Fleeced Lined Underwear, worth 50c, for..... 37½

All of our Soft and Stiff Hats, worth $1.25 and $1.50..... 87c

We carry a full line of Men's Pants, Children's Suits, Children's Overcoats, Duck Coats and everything in the line of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, and don't miss the chance of a lifetime to buy good seasonable up-to-date clothing at wholesale prices. Remember that this is no scheme sale as a good many people imagine, but we are positively going out of business, so come to take advantage of this sale.

The Blue Front Clothing House.

MARION, OHIO.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to The Blue Front Clothing House must call and settle their accounts at once.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOW CHINA HOLDS ON

MORAL AND SOCIAL FORCES OF THE ENDURING EMPIRE.

The Secret of China's Stability and Endurance—Home Rule and Local Autonomy—Public Opinion.

Tall Spire of the Pagoda of Great Peace, Which Overlooks Nanking.

From the Roman world in the days of the first emperors came back to report the existence of a civilization in China superior to any other then known. The Celestial Empire was opulent, independent, above all the nations of the earth, and Rome, the great and powerful kingdom, decided war with the Chinese in the time of the Roman emperor Valerian. In ancient times the warlike Turks invaded China, but retired from attempting conquest.

What then is the secret of China's stability and endurance? Primarily the Chinese political system is that of home rule and generally that of popular rule. "It is the people who rule," says one modern authority, "by a law man right which consists of home and the right to dispose of it." When he does, he forfeits his own right and station will soon occupy his seat. It has been the wisdom of successive dynasties to respect this law of the land, to protect the people in all their privileges and to base on this universal suffrage their own right to reign. In the Shuking that most ancient classic, these canons of government are laid down, one of which is that the people have the right to depose a sovereign who either from active wickedness or criminal indolence gives cause to oppressive or tyrannical rule."

The same writer, Mr. A. H. Colquhoun, an Englishman, who has lived long in the east, says that the rights of the people are primarily the possession of the land, freedom of industry and trade and the control of their local affairs. In theory the emperor is the sole proprietor of the soil, but in effect his right is limited to the collection of the land tax, excepting in cases of rebellion or similar act of forfeiture. The land tax can never be increased, and in comparison with other countries the people are exceptionally free from official interference.

"Home rule in China has two separate spheres of action, that of the province, which is autonomous and answers closely to the American state in the days of state rights, and that of the circuits, districts and villages which constitute the province. In the present crisis the anxiety of the government is how will this or that province or belt of provinces stand if it comes to a collision between China and the world. The wise ones know that the decision will be a free one and that the voluntary attitude of possibly 50,000,000 people means much in the way of permanent peace and order. Like the governor, the governor of a province is politically powerless. He must side with the people or take the consequences. The tenure of office of a Chinese governor is brief. He is not a citizen of the province which he governs and has no future there, hence he does not wait for open rebellion to warn him that he is unpopular nor exert himself to stamp out disaffection. The gradations of power are far below him, down among the district and village officials. It goes without saying therefore, that in times of political turbulent local interests prevail. Politically there is no state, either national or federal. An agreement with a Chinese emperor or governor is not binding upon the nation nor the province. The people never have had a Cæsar nor a czar nor a Napoleon to overawe them with war club and sword. They obey creeds, not manifestoes, and march freely to martyrdom, while they refuse to dance one measure to the tune of the war drum. Call it fanaticism. It is Chinese patriotism and springs from love of country and race pride. The only way to make such a people over is to exterminate it, and Li Hung Chang suggests that it would be a tough job to wipe out 500,000,000 souls.

Taking the case broadly, the Chinese social state is held together by community of interest, solidarity of purpose, the force of personal honor and public opinion. Every man is upon his honor to do what his ancestors did and his contemporaries do, and to fail in one jot or tittle is to incur eternal infamy. The moral taint, the unsettled debt, falls upon the family and the community. There is no living down a crime, no purchase of oblivion by exile. The individual inherits no rights nor substance, nor can he acquire any. He is one of a tribe, and all that he is and all that he creates belong to the tribe.

The social status of the Chinaman is like that of a club member. If a club man obeys the rules, well and good; if not, he is cast out. There is no appeal and no mitigation of penalty. But the Chinese rules cover every act of life from the cradle to the grave and even overshadow the beyond. One infraction means death or what is worse, outlawry, exile and the anger of the gods.

There is no doctrine of a sovereign as in the Christian creed. The people are the world to politics.

As that school is unable to furnish the [illegible] with moral, many [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

M'KINLEY'S SUCCESS

WILL END THE INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Bryan Very Unpopular With the American Soldiers, but the Mainstay of the Insurgent Forces — Observations of an Ohio Man.

Mr. Sherman A. Cuneo, son of the veteran editor, Pietro Cuneo, of the Upper Sandusky Republican, has just returned from the Philippines, where he was in the government service. While there, Mr. Cuneo observed affairs with a newspaper man's eye, and the following gives some of his observations:

The insurrection will end with McKinley's election. Each and every insurgent is hoping for Bryan's election and consequently doing everything possible to keep the insurrection alive. They feel that the more they exert themselves, the more they give evidence of their resistance to American rule, the better impression they will create with the so-called anti-imperialists and thus aid Bryan. There is not an American in the entire archipelago, Democrat or Republican, who does not acknowledge it, and from personal knowledge I can safely state that for this very reason Bryan is a most unpopular man in the ranks of the American army.

I talked with a great many soldiers and in not a single instance did I hear a soldier express himself friendly toward Bryan. Several soldiers were from southern states and acknowledged themselves Democrats, but did not hesitate to express their antipathy to Bryan. I really believe fully half of the Democratic soldiers are against Bryan, and I doubt if so small a per cent. as one to ten can be found among the officers favorable to him. A Democrat, however, may be inclined to argue: "Of course, it is natural that the officers should be for McKinley." But this cannot apply to the soldiers; soldiers have no "axes to grind" as might be said of officers—if they are in favor of McKinley and against Bryan, there must be some good, sound reason for it, and the reason is that they believe Bryan and his followers are the actual cause of the present status, that is, the murderous bushwhacking — shooting in the back—now prevailing and on account of which so many precious lives are being lost.

That the insurrection is virtually crushed must be admitted by all who know the situation. What now exists is to most part cowardly outlawry and would be tolerated not for a moment by any other government on earth. But McKinley will permit nothing but a policy of the greatest leniency, and the insurgent leaders, who encourage the murderous attacks from ambush, think it cute and clever to take such advantage of the Americans, but as Archbishop Chappelle has told some of them, they need not think that because the Americans are patient they are heedless of deception. The most humane policy ever known in warfare has been pursued by the Americans. In retaliation, our soldiers are shot in the back.

Any foe that will shoot the enemy from behind, save in extreme cases, is not entitled to any consideration whatever, and I have every reason to believe that American forbearance will soon give way to American determination, and when that time comes, the insurrection will end like the snap of a cord. McKinley's re-election will mean the death knell of Aguinaldo and murderous bands just as sure as fate. And then will come for the Philippines an era of good times and good government such as never known there, a blessing not only to the Filipinos, but all the other tribes of the islands.

With such a variety of people combined with the great separation of the territory into islands, it can be readily seen that any government of a genuine republican character is impossible. Were we to surrender to Aguinaldo and permit him to establish a government according to his own ideas, immediately there would be conflict with the other islands and the very minute we relinquish control anarchy would not only start but the Sultan of Turkey would step in and assume control of all the islands populated by the Mohammedans.

A republic embracing the entire archipelago is simply out of the question, and I am sure there is no one, Democrat or so-called anti-imperialist, who would favor any self-government of the Philippines save of true republican principles. Therefore, a republic being impossible, the only sensible course to my mind is a government of a territorial nature, with the machinery of the government within the control of the natives as much as possible, but at the same time the power of the United States absolute and supreme.

"The prodigal is welcome home," says Bryan to the Gold Democrat, the same that four years ago he told to get out and stay out. He insists that he has not changed. Have they? Or is it that "he needs them in his business," and both sides are ready to swap support at any sacrifice of principle?

Up to September 14, over $222,000,000 of United States bonds were refunded at lower interest under the new Republican law, with a net saving in interest in each year of $8,413,265. Bryanism would spoil all that.

GRANT'S GRANDSON

Makes a Neat Point on Bryan's Resignation From the Army.

A neat point was brought out recently in a speech at Hagerstown, Md., by Captain Sartoris, grandson of General Grant. He tells that when Bryan resigned as colonel of the Third Nebraska, upon the regiment being ordered to Cuba, the Nebraskan remarked to his superior officer:

"I think that I can be of more use to my country as a citizen than as a soldier."

"Well," said the adjutant general, who knows that Bryan did not shine as a soldier, "I believe there is even some question as to that!"

The very apt comment is made upon this that "If Colonel Bryan had not the executive ability to command 1,000 men properly, how can he expect to be head, not only of an army of nearly 100,000 and a navy, but of 80,000,000 American citizens?"

MONEY FOR CROPS.

An average of the estimates by experts upon the crops of the country indicates an output for the present year of over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 900,000,000 bushels of oats, and fully 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn. What kind of money do the producers of this vast agricultural wealth wish for their crops—silver dollars or 40-cent dollars, McKinley money or Bryan promises to pay, genuine gold or silver at 16-to-1 for the mine owner and somewhere near 40 to 1 for the farmer?

The New York Democratic convention did pass a weak little resolution pretending to censure the Tammany for Trust, but carefully cut out the vigorous request for its thorough prosecution by the state. That is about the size of Democratic opposition to trusts when reduced to actual situation.

THE IRON-WORKERS.

Youngstown's Eight Thousand Men Are at Work.

DEMOCRATIC SLANDER SHOWN UP

Men Are All Satisfied With the Schedule—Futile Efforts to Inject Politics Into a Purely Business Matter Resented by President Shaffer.

Youngstown has a right to rejoice, with 8,000 men put to work in her iron and steel mills by the agreement between the manufacturers and the amalgamated association upon a new wage-scale for the year to come. This restores full activity to 60,000 men in that single industry, and the better part of it is that, throughout the negotiations of several months, both employers and employed maintained the most friendly relations, and all alike rejoiced when a result was reached in harmony and with reasonable fairness to both sides.

While the men did not get all that they asked, the manufacturers claim that the new scale provides for higher wages than any previous one when the selling price of iron was as low as it is now, and figure that the puddlers are to receive 20 per cent. advance over the wages of 1898, and the men in the finishing mills 15 per cent. more. How wrong, then, is the attempt to inject politics into this wage-settlement affecting the industries of such a vast army of wage-earners, that some of the Democratic papers have made. The men themselves are greatly relieved over the signing of the schedule, and say it is absurd to suppose that it was not the very best adjustment that could be had.

Organized labor cannot furnish a witness more widely acceptable within its own ranks than Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of labor, who said at Cincinnati, where the scale was signed:

"I, in common with all organized labor, will believe that it was the best obtainable under existing conditions. The officers of the association have a great and powerful organization back of them, and it is not reasonable to suppose that they would take less than they conceive they are justly entitled to."

Another Democratic attempt to inject politics into this purely business matter was made by the Youngstown Democratic organ, in a statement that President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who "is a Democrat and has always been a Democrat, will vote for Bryan at the November election, because he believes that he is the friend of the workingmen, and that he will represent them fairly and honestly." Mr. Shaffer had left his Youngstown home when this was published, and when asked about it by a Cincinnati reporter, thus learning of it, he made this emphatic reply:

"It is an outrage that my name is used so recklessly. I have never at any time stated that I was a Bryan sympathizer; that I would vote for him because he is the friend of labor, etc., but, on the contrary, I have stated that I AM A REPUBLICAN AND WILL VOTE FOR M'KINLEY. As president of the association of steel workers I do not intend exercising any prestige that I may have by reason of that office, but I WISH YOU WOULD STATE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE NEWSPAPERS IN OHIO THAT I WANT TO SEE M'KINLEY ELECTED AND THAT I SHALL DEVOTE ALL FAIR MEANS IN MY POWER TO SECURING THAT END."

FIRST IMPERIALIST

Was Jefferson, the Father of the Democratic Party.

THIS PROVED BY LAW OF 1804.

It Recognized Three Classes of United States Territory—the States, the Territories and Countries Subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson, whom the Democrats of today claim as their political father, was elected President in 1800, just a century ago. During the Eighth Congress, which covered the last two years of his first term, the Democrats had a heavy majority in both branches. The executive and the legislative divisions of the government were in absolute accord. Jefferson was master, and Congress was his servant. That Congress passed a law, which was approved by President Jefferson on March 27, 1804, which provided for the authentication of local acts, or of public records introduced as evidence in the federal and all other courts within the United States. This act has remained in force ever since. Its second section provided as follows:

"All the provisions of this act, and of the act to which it is a supplement, shall apply as well to the public acts, records, office books, judicial proceedings, courts, and officers of the respective TERRITORIES of the United States, and COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES, as to the public acts, records, office books, judicial proceedings, courts and offices of the several STATES."

Note carefully the language of this section. You will see that it specifically divides all the area under the sovereignty of the United States into three classes, which are as follows:

1. States of the Union;
2. Territories of the United States;
3. Countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Remember now, that this was under Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party; that the Congress was Democratic; and that this Congress passed a law, which Thomas Jefferson signed, which was a distinct recognition of what Mr. Bryan today calls "imperialism." It designated the successive grades of United States territory, from the subject country up to the state in full membership. It created a framework and gave it the sanction of law, for a system of ruling possessions, colonies, provinces, or whatever else you may see fit to call them.

Furthermore, this Democratic Jeffersonian law of 1804 is still the law of the land; it has never been repealed. In the revision of the United States statutes in 1873, by the Forty-third Congress, the laws from the beginning of the government to that time were codified. If any one will turn to page 171 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1st volume, he will find the following two sections, which are simply revisions of the act above mentioned:

"Section 905. The acts of the legislature of any state or territory, OR ANY COUNTRY SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES, shall be authenticated by having the seals of such STATE, TERRITORY or COUNTRY affixed thereto. The records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any STATE or TERRITORY, OR OF ANY SUCH COUNTRY, shall be proved or admitted in any other court within the United States, by the attestation of the clerk," etc.

"Section 906. All records and exemplifications of books, which may be kept in any public office of any STATE, or TERRITORY, or of any COUNTRY SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES, not appertaining to a court, shall be proved or admitted in any court or office in any other STATE, or TERRITORY, or in any such COUNTRY, by the attestation of the keeper of said records or books or of the governor, or secretary of state, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal, of the STATE, or TERRITORY, or COUNTRY," etc.

So we have here, by the enactment of a Democratic Congress, with the assent of the Democratic President whom all latter-day Democrats revere, a classification of the area under the sovereignty of the United States into three separate and distinct classes: 1st, the state; 2d, the territory; 3d, a country subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. If the retention of the Philippines as a dependency, or colony, or province, of the United States, be "imperialism," then Thomas Jefferson was the father of "imperialism," and the Democratic party of 1804 its mother. This matter has already been called to the attention of Mr. Bryan. Like the governing of the negroes of the southern states without the consent of the governed, Mr. Bryan is discreetly silent on the point. He is a demagogic humbug; his cry of "imperialism" is simply a lure to catch votes.

"The young man Absalom" that Bryan talks about in his career was truly a wonderful prototype of the Nebraskan agitator. Study the story for yourself.

How do the Gold Democrats like to be called "prodigal sons" by Bryan? In what "riotous living" have they "wasted their substance?"

"For labor a short day is better than a short dollar. One will lighten the burdens, the other lessen the results of toil."—President McKinley's letter of acceptance.

TWO MESSAGES

From the Far East to the American People.

Hon. John Barrett, former minister of the United States to Siam, is now making speeches in the Republican campaign. In the opening one in New York city, he riveted the attention of his immense audience by two messages which he brought from the far east. The first of these is from the King of Siam, who said:

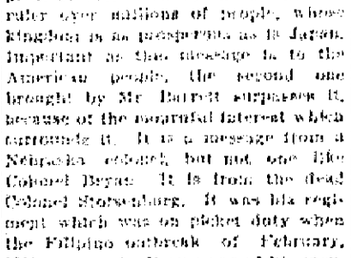
"Go back to the American people and tell them that I, an Asiatic monarch, speaking almost the same language as the Filipinos, having the same blood in my veins, and knowing the hopes and impulses of the people of Asia—go back and tell them that I welcome America to the Philippines and the far east, as a great and good power."

The Siamese monarch is one of the greatest statesmen of the orient, the ruler over millions of people, whose kingdom is as prosperous as is Japan. Important as this message is to the American people, the second one brought by Mr. Barrett surpasses it, because of the powerful interest which surrounds it. It is a message from a Nebraska soldier, but not one like Colonel Bryan. It is from the dead Colonel Stotsenburg. It was his regiment which was on picket duty when the Filipino outbreak of February, 1899, occurred. It was one of his men, a resident of Lincoln, who fired the first shot when the insurgents tried to break through our lines. Colonel Stotsenburg led a charge against the rebels and fell mortally wounded. As he lay there, the death dew on his pale brow, realizing that the end had come, he said:

"Yes, boys, you can tell the American people that I, an colonel in command, knowing all the incidents, say that the responsibility for this trouble does not rest on the American army nor on the American government. Tell them that I said with dying breath, that we were deliberately fired on by enemies of the United States, and that there should be no end of the conflict except their unconditional surrender."

Contrast these words of the dying Nebraska hero with those of that other Nebraska colonel, whose military experience was in a camp, and who declares that if he should be elected president of the United States, he would summon congress in extra session to offer what would be a virtual surrender to these rebels in arms against the American government.

On Guard.



Mrs. Gooder—My poor boy, have you nothing better to do on this beautiful day than idle your time in the street here?

Tommy—Idle away time! I ain't a-idlin' my time. There's a jower in that 'ouse wiv my sister who's paid me a tanner to watch for dad and give him the tip in time to get—Punch.

PENSION QUESTION.

Facts Regarding the Records of the Two Parties.

REPUBLICANS THE FIRM FRIENDS

Of the Soldiers Who Widen and Orphans. Cleveland's Matchless Letter on the Matter—What the Present Administration Has Done in This Regard.

"The organized pension grabbers have a great weight in politics, and they never fail to use it. Just let an executive officer try to execute the laws and hold down the pension frauds and a howl goes up from that class, many of whom are members of that treasury-fed, treasury-fattened organization called the Grand Army of the Republic. No sooner do the Grand Army posts have a question than these same pension attorneys set up a howl against the offending officer and go to work to have him removed. Such has been the case with the present commissioner of pensions. So persevering and far-reaching is this baneful influence that Democrats in the north, in many instances, are no less of worse than Republicans. It seems that in that section of the country where the pension crop exceeds almost any other source of money supply, Republicans, Democrats and Populists fall over each other in their efforts to execute the will and wish of this army of pensioners."

These are the words spoken in congress February 14, 1900, by Thetus Willrette Sims, of Linden, Tennessee, representing the Eighth district of that Democratic stronghold. They boil down into a paragraph the real inner feeling of the Democracy of the dominant and controlling section of the Democratic party upon the question of pensions for the Union soldiers who whipped them. The intense hostility and ugly temper manifested by this Tennessee Democratic congressman, nevertheless touch a certain vein of truth. Singularly enough, the one speech in the house at the late session that fully warranted all that Mr. Sims said and insinuated about "these same pension attorneys" that "set up a howl," came from a Democrat, Hon. William Sulzer, of New York, the Tammany pet who dreamed that he was to be on the ticket for vice president with Bryan. Thus he is no insignificant figure in Democratic circles. Sulzer's speech, dated June 6, 1900, is just as much an insult to every decent, honest soldier, or widow or orphan of a soldier, as anything Sims said. Sims talks right out about the "organized pension grabbers," but recognizes that they are not so much soldiers as those who use the name of the soldiers for their own profit, while Sulzer's entire speech, so far as it relates to pensions, proceeds absolutely upon the assumption that every soldier is indeed a "pension grabber," and has no motive in any claim he may make upon the government for his services except to get the most that he can, honestly or dishonestly. More than eight of the broad pages of the Congressional Record, in its very finest type, are filled by Sulzer with what he calls "some data regarding pension matters," that proves to be, not his words in the last, but simply a rehash of pension attorney attacks upon the pension bureau for months before the speech was made. These attacks, kept up incessantly in a newspaper operation nominally for the benefit of the old soldiers and having *some circulation among them for that reason*, was used by Sulzer as about all he has to say on the pension question. The meanest of all the mean things in these systematic attacks that betray in every lines their writer's wrath because the pension bureau has not bent the knee to his demands, have been gathered by the Democratic committees into leaflets and sown broadcast among the veteran soldiers of Ohio upon the degrading supposition that these brave and true men can be seduced from the party that has always legislated in their behalf, and betrayed into the support of the party that has alone worked against them in congress and at the White house. Sulzer seems to suppose that no motive but a mercenary one exists among the American soldiers, and "any old lie" that touches the pocket-nerve, appears to him sufficient for circulation to deceive our veterans.

A few days after Sulzer spoke, Hon. Charles Dick, of Ohio, gave the absolute facts from the records as to the immense services to the soldiers by the Republicans in congress, and in the executive departments, throughout the entire period since the war, and took up item by item every accusation made by Sulzer's pension agency organ. Twenty-six of these false and unjust charges are clearly stated and specifically answered. Every soldier should read this speech of General Dick, and mark the contrast between its fair, strong and courteous replies, and the slanderous accusations. It is impossible in our brief space to touch upon these individually, but the fourteenth count is a fair illustration. Sulzer attacks Commissioner Evans for rejecting claimants over 62 years of age, as if there were some law for their particular benefit. But there is no such statute, and, as General Dick says, "it is manifestly absurd to charge the commissioner with the violation of a law which has no existence, and this charge is a fair specimen of the reckless use which was obtained in forcing the different counts in this indictment."

"What do the soldiers say to this Sulzer insinuation that no motive but a mercenary one inspires them in their pension applications, and that they care not what laws are broken or what injustice is done, so long as they get a grab from the treasury, right or wrong? Is it not such things as Sulzer says that alone give occasion for such gratuitous and unmitigated insults as Sims spoke? Both are Democrats, both think alike at least about the "pension" matter, and their party thinks with them. The proof of it was in the Democratic conduct when it had the power under President Cleveland, and in the fact that six out of every ten Democrats in congress in the votes upon the 14 great pension measures since the war, have voted against them. Nothing will so surely hasten the break-down of the entire pension system to the positive harm of all the thousands justly entitled to government aid, as such speeches as Sulzer's; for every Democratic vote since the Democratic circulation of the Sulzer speeches ratifies what he has said, and hastens the day when may be realized these words with which his brother Democrat, Sims, of Tennessee, equally a Bryan supporter, closed his speech:

"Mr. Chairman if the southern members of this house, who are not entirely dependent on the pensioners' vote for a seat in this house, do not take hold of this evil and by determined and long-continued effort root it out, no mortal can predict to what ruinous lengths it will go. Speaking for myself, I most solemnly declare that as long as I am honored with a seat in this body I shall never cease to make the best efforts of which, in my weakness, I am capable to root out and utterly destroy this monster of evil, and I call on all my colleagues of the south who have the courage of their convictions to stand by me in this fight."

"For labor a short day is better than a short dollar. One will lighten the burdens, the other lessen the results of toil."—President McKinley's letter of acceptance.

DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS.

In 1894, the various banks of the United States, national, state and private, and savings and loan and trust companies, had 5,113,887 depositors. Last year, at the date of the latest comptrollers' reports, this number was increased by nearly 40 per cent, to 7,635,414 depositors. The increase in deposits from Democratic flood tide times in 1894 to Republican prosperity in 1899 was even greater, being nearly 60 per cent gain, advancing from $2,274,585,196 to $4,005,000,000. Even more significant, if anything, is the increase in individual deposits from an average of $320 for each person in 1893 for each person, Bryanism would undo all of that.

GEN. BLACK ALL RIGHT.

General John C. Black, the eminent Illinois Democrat, surprised the Republican committee of that state the other day by a letter offering his services upon the stump to help elect McKinley and beat Bryan. The Democratic declaration that "the paramount issue is opposition to the authority of the government for which he fought, and encouragement to its enemies in arms, made his soldier blood boil, though neither the surrender to it to it nor the Populist alliance were able quite to move him. General Black represents many Americans who are patriots first, patriots afterwards, and are against Bryan's "paramount" pretenses for Aguinaldo and his "half-breed Filipinos."

Mr. Davis makes his facts as he goes along, an indispensable accomplishment of an anti-imperialist," is the caustic comment of the New York Sun upon Webster Davis's latest piece de resistance. It is his statement that the Chinese Exclusion act has been suspended so far as the Philippines are concerned, and that thousands of Chinese laborers have been coming to California and the East.

BRYAN'S THREAT.

Made In 1896, It Stands Good This Year.

HE DECLARED SO AT MILWAUKEE.

Congressman Dockery, of Missouri, Proclaims Free Silver in Case of Bryan's Election—Voters Will Do Well to Look Facts in the Face.

William J. Bryan, in his speech at Knoxville, Tenn., on Sept. 15, 1896, said: "If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

If the country believes Bryan, those who dread silver supremacy on the day after his election should that calamity occur will take him at his word, and begin to unload. The experience of disaster to the country after the election of 1892 will repeat itself. This will not be politics, but business; and the old rule of "every man save himself" will be in full operation, regardless of partisanship.

Mr. Bryan is not so open in his silver utterances this year as he was in 1896; but in his speech at Milwaukee on Saturday, Sept. 8, he declared as follows: "The position of the Democratic party on the money question is known. It has undergone no change. The same Democratic platform that declared in favor of the restoration of bimetallism also declared that, in this campaign, the restoration of the principles of self-government found in the Declaration of Independence was the paramount issue of the hour."

The same Democratic platform, too, declared (vice for 16 to 1 silver, while the silver Republican and Populist platforms, upon which Bryan is just as much a candidate for President today, make the silver standard "the immediate issue," and thus invite precedence of the simply paramount Bryan's Milwaukee declaration—thus reaffirms his declaration at Knoxville, Tenn., that "the gold standard will not be maintained longer than I am able to get rid of it." Thus every Bryan vote is a vote to get rid of the present prosperity conditions.

The program of carrying the country for free silver by means of the bugaboo of imperialism is well understood by the Democratic leaders. Representative Dockery, of Missouri, Democratic leader in the House, and candidate for governor of his state, said in a speech at Lebanon, Mo., a few days ago, that the first thing that Bryan will do after he is inaugurated President will be to write an invitation over the door of every mint in the United States to silver and gold to come and be coined free, without limit, at the ratio of 16 to 1. That's for the South and West. In the East these things are kept concealed.

"YOUR MOTTO IS: TAKE CARE OF A GOOD THING WHEN YOU HAVE IT AND VOTE FOR McKINLEY AND DO NOT RUN OFF AFTER FOOLISH, SENTIMENTAL AND UNTRIED NOTIONS, WITH SURE DISASTER TO FOLLOW, WHICH IS THE CASE IF YOU VOTE FOR BRYAN."—New Lexington Tribune.

FOR CONTRACTION.

Democratic Newspapers Flout Bryan's "Imperialism" Cry.

WE HAVE ALREADY EXPANDED.

Hence Bryan Stands For Contraction, and a Relinquishment of Part of the National Area—Symptoms of Democratic Opinions on This Point.

There is such a shocking fraud Bryan, or such sharp criticisms upon him and his course by his supporters, the southern Democratic press being quite regularly notable in this respect by its caustic comments upon its candidate, that it is well to group some of these things together.

The Democrat of the Galveston News, for instance, is not to be impugned, yet that principal Texas organ observes that "one thing is altogether certain, and that is that we have in the language of Colonel Watterson, 'done already expanded,' and the fact is known to every thinking man in the country." The only possible conclusion left is that Bryan's plan means contraction.

An Iowa independent Democratic paper, the Des Moines Leader, thinks that "the money question is more important than the colonial one."

A great Massachusetts paper of the same description, the Boston Herald, independent Democratic, finds "a distrust of Bryan which overbalances any distrust of McKinley. The one is immediate, the other comparatively illimitable. Bryan as president threatens the welfare of the country at once, not only in the wild ideas he has as regards the currency, but in the incompetency or worse of the men he has about him, and on whom we must rely for his administration if he come into power. McKinley disclaims altogether imperialism in its most objectionable form; Bryan does not disclaim his intention to fix free silver upon the country, and to put its active supporters into charge of the government. In striking a balance here we think the conviction of all conservative men, whether they be Republicans, Democrats or Independents, must be of the certain and summary risk of Bryan as president, and that this will be the deciding factor in their minds when weighed against the dangers more in the future urged against electing McKinley."

E. G. Benedict, a lifelong New York Democrat, and closest friend of ex-President Cleveland, in refusing to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund, declares that the Bryanites "promulgated a platform of doctrines almost wholly at variance" with "unquestioned Democratic principles. He "would as soon think of contributing to a lot of Chinese who have captured our Christian churches and call themselves regular Christians."

Former Democratic United States Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina described the present prosperity of the south, and says that many persons there "see in protection especially a very beneficial thing to everybody concerned." He thinks that "the Democratic party made a mistake when it raised the cry of anti-imperialism," and he "don't believe that there is any such a thing. As for the southern people, I don't see how any of them, especially those in the cotton business, can see anything not beneficial to them in the policy of expansion. I think Mr. McKinley has made a most excellent president. He is thoroughly conscientious, intensely patriotic and has the best interests of the country, north and south, at heart."

In a letter to the New York Post (Independent), William B. Hornblower, the New York Democratic lawyer, nominated for the United States supreme court by Cleveland, pronounces for McKinley. He says that "the most important issue is whether our domestic affairs are to be thrown into confusion and exposed to disaster." He holds that the colonial question can wait and is "by no means certain that Mr. Bryan would be a safe person to whom to entrust the imperialistic question." At any rate it "must wait until we have settled the question of the present, and that question is whether honesty, integrity and common sense shall be applied to the financial affairs of the United States, or whether popular approval shall be given to the vagaries, whims and fallacies of the Populists and Free-silverites, with all the resulting disaster and dishonor."

Of all the trusts, the greatest in the possibilities for profit yet to be reaped is that of the silver miners, of whom Bryan is the prophet at 16 to 1. His letter of acceptance pledges him anew to open the mints to their product, at a profit to them of more than 100 per cent, which the United States government compelled to buy their entire product, year in and year out, forever, or until the full evil of free silver has been realized, and the party permitting it has been thrust out of power and into outer darkness and gnashing of teeth.

A hostile president, backed by a hostile party, can make perpetual the menace to stability and safety in the people's money, if put into power. Be persuaded as Bryan, and his party would be to above 16 to 1 into operation, every day they would devise some new way of inflicting its uncertainties and consequent distress upon the public administration.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Our Sales Are Daily on the Increase

and the purchasers are our best advertisement. We still have a good assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, Especially Suits and Overcoats. This is the greatest FIRE SALE ever known to the people of Marion. We can save you at least 50 per cent. on all purchases.

We have only a few of the $7 men's suits for So come soon to secure one of these **$2.68**

Our $6.00 Men's Suits for **$3.35**
Just 10 of these left.

Men's $10.00 and $12.00 Worsted and Cassimere Suits **$4.65**

Men's $12.00 and $15.00 Worsted and Cassimere Suits, Fire Sale price **$6.98**
Overcoats sold at the same rate.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Long Pants Suits, age 15 to 20, $5 to $8, Fire Sale price **$3.37**

Boys' Long Pants Suits, age 15 to 20, $10 to $12, Fire Sale price **$4.75**

FURNISHING GOODS.

Men's fine ribbed fleece lined underwear, 50c quality 29c
Men's best fleece lined underwear, 75c quality 39c
Men's fine silk garters, while they last 12c
Men's woolen socks ..... 9c up
All hats and caps less than half price.
Come and see our big assortment of hats and caps.

I. MARX & SONS, 119 North Main Street, Marion, Ohio.

Go to the Ark,

In low price and high values always.

Examine goods, and then compare them with goods of other stores, and you will will readily see where to save money.

Hunting Rifles	2c, 4c, 10c, 50	Warranted Axes	64c
Hunting Gloves, pr	10c to 25c	Good Axe Handles	17c
Tarred Twine, cheapest in Marion		Try our Cold Blast Lanterns.	
Basket Baskets	15c, 25c, 35c	Iron Wagons, all sizes, the cheapest.	
Heat Stove Pipe, per joint	7c	Daisy Air Rifles each	75c
Elbows, each	8c	You get the best the market affords at	

Quality is always coupled with price at this store.

THE ARK 142 S. Main St. J. B. LAYTON.

MEET ME AT FRANK'S.

Weekly Jottings From Marion's Greatest Store.

Your past verdicts have been stepping stones for us toward the greater success and usefulness of this store. A MONEY-SAVING TRUTH lurks in every line of this advertisement—therefore read, think, ponder, act.

Comfort gleams in every fibre; satisfaction stitched in every seam. We are referring to these

Fall Jackets and Suits.

Exclusiveness is written all over them, and the LOW-PRICE TAGS SMILE AT YOUR PURSE.

Ladies' Jackets, the fast selling kinds, $5, $7.50, $10 and upwards.
Ladies' Suits, $5.00 up to $25.00.

Marion county's best dressers have given them their approval.

The Wit of the Looms

has been exhausted in the production of these New Fall Dress Goods and Silks. A line that is ahead of anything in the city. A tremendous showing of latest and most attractive Fall Fancies. You'll enjoy seeing them, and you'll enjoy buying a dress. Selections made from this stock have a lasting satisfaction.

Our showing of Black Goods is unusually strong in plain and fancy weaves. Black Henriettas in twelve qualities—at a saving of one-third our regular prices.

Plaid Black Goods for Walking Skirts, a dozen different qualities, $1.00 to $3.00 yd.

To get acquainted with this Dress Goods line, is to make a good friend.

If You Visit Our Millinery Dept.

you'll never wonder why this is called Millinery Headquarters. The most beautiful Millinery conceits are here, while the price we have named makes them fit the pocketbook.

Strong display New Fall Trimmed Hats, $2.00 to $4.00.

Lots of style for little money. Bring your old hat and trimmings here; will trim it in the most up-to-date style, and you may make a dollar or two by so doing. Two city trimmers here at your service.

Our Leadership in the Carpet Business

has never been disputed. We carry the biggest Carpet stock and make the smallest Carpet prices. Other stores were caught by the advance in prices made by all manufacturers and were forced in turn to raise their prices to retail trade. We closed a deal before the advance took effect and ARE SELLING CARPETS TODAY AT THE LOWEST PRICES THEY EVER REACHED!

We make and lay Carpets anywhere in Marion county.

Fall stock Linoleums and Oil Cloths now complete.

To Buy Here is to Save Money.

D. A. Frank & Co.

Black and Colored Dress Goods

Ever Bought Dress Goods at

THE FAIR?

It's an experience the really economical should not miss. There is an unceasing and successful effort on our part to do better by your than any other store. Here are a few items that you cannot equal anywhere

Black Pebble Cheviots
46 inches wide, all wool, the correct fabric for fall wear, at **$1.25**

Black Camels Hair
42 inches wide, all wool, splendid quality, at **$1.00**

Homespuns.
New colorings for fall. One of the best fabrics for general wear, 36 inches wide, value that cannot be duplicated **49c**

Broad Cloths,
Henriettas Serges, Satin Suitings, Drap-de-Alma, Poplins, we show a complete line

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES. OPEN UNTIL 8:30 NIGHTS.

The Fair
The Cash Store.
The Satisfactory Store.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Of Their Marriage Is Celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. Henson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henson celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary Tuesday evening at their pleasant home, one and one half miles northeast of Caledonia. The residence was beautifully decorated with roses and geraniums. An elegant supper was served in four courses, and a very pleasant evening was spent in music and conversation. There were nearly one hundred guests present, those from a distance being Mrs. Samuel Wise of Illinois, Mrs. W. W. Brown and daughters, Frances and Helen, of Osage, Mr. and Mrs. Holland Betz and son of Denmark and Mrs. John Longacre and daughter, Edna of Victoria.

Interesting Folder.

A folder containing the tax table for Marion county and a great deal of information concerning the payment of taxes, penalties, etc., has been issued from the office of the county treasurer. The folder is a departure, as it will doubtless be appreciated by the taxpayers of it.

WORKING AT NIGHT

City Fathers Instruct Street Commissioner Kinsler To Take Advantage

OF THE QUIET OF NIGHT SEASON

To Remove the Sidewalk Along the Side of the Fred Haberman Property—Commissioner Chooses Early Morning as the Time—The Stones Now Occupy the Street.

The climax was reached Thursday in the controversy between the city and Fred Haberman concerning the stone sidewalk usually laid along the east side of Main street at the west side of the Haberman property on Gospel Hill. The walk, Mr. Haberman alleged, was defective, poorly laid and unnecessary, and for that reason he began an injunction proceeding in common pleas court to restrain the city from collecting payment for it until it was changed. He also alleged that the improvements recently made on Delaware avenue and Main street were sufficient to make his taxes over twenty-five per cent. of the assessed value of his property, and asked that they be reduced to conform to the law.

After the filing of the petition, the city council held a quiet session and decided that the best thing which could be done would be to remove the sidewalk.

Accordingly Street Commissioner Kinsler was instructed to remove it, and, acting upon the instructions, he took a gang of men up there about 12:30 Thursday morning and in a few hours had the walk entirely taken up and the stone carried out into the street, whence they will be removed as soon as it is possible.

The work was done as quietly as possible, but enough noise was made to arouse some of the residents of the vicinity, who hastened over to learn what was going on.

Mr. Haberman stated that anytime that he wanted the walk made all right and that had it been made as the matter of payment could easily have been arranged.

A crossing will be placed in at the south end of the Haberman property for the benefit of people reaching south of it.

TO THIS CITY

A Company of Little Wanderers Will Come To Secure Homes.

Rev. Wm. E. Noyes, missionary agent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, of Boston, is in the city arranging for the coming of a company of these little homeless children, from three to twelve years of age, to this place on Saturday of next week for the purpose of securing good christian homes for them in this and adjoining towns.

The superintendent, Rev. V. A. Cooper, D. D., and the above named agent will address congregations in this city, Sunday, October 14, in the different churches.

Jasper L. Jones of Waldo, a member of the Thirty-Eighth O. V. I. during the civil war, has been granted a pension of $17 a month, through the agency of Dr. J. L. Hensley.

Meet Me at Frank's.

Some Sensational Cloak Values for One Week Only,

Saturday, October 6 Until October 13th.

30 last season's Ladies' Jackets, same as this year's style, excepting they have low collars. Black, tan and castor. Sold as high as $25.00. Choice for one week **$5 00**

18 Golf Capes, long effects in heavy all-wool materials, last season's styles, but will be much used this fall. They sold at $10.00 and $12.50. Choice **$5 00**

Ladies' Wool and Satine Waists Carried from Last Season.

$1 00 For Corded Black Satine Waists, lined throughout, sleeves and all, sold at $2.00.

$1 50 For fine Mercerized waists, black and colors, tucked and corded, lined throughout, that sold as high as $3.

28 Silk waists in heavy colored taffetas, tucked and corded all over. Sold at $5.00 and up to $12 50. Choice for a week **$3 98**

Some Deep Cuts in Dress Goods Prices.

New Camels Hair Plaids in a variety, pretty colored effects, sold at 35c yd. Price for one week ..... **21c** yd

Tufted and boucle novelties in two toned effects, very stylish for dresses, sold at 50c and 75c yd. Our one week's price ..... **35c** yd

42-inch Black Satin Soliels in new medium figured effects, rich lustrous black, worth 89c yd. Our special week's price ..... **50c** yd

New Venetian cloths, very fine finished, all wool, good shades, castor, brown, blue and grey. The thing for tailor suits. Regular 75c quality. Our special week's price ..... **58c** yd

50-inch black and navy boucle cloths, extra weight, a desirable piece of goods at an unheard of price. Sells everywhere for 75c yd. Our one week's price .... **39c** yd

D. A. FRANK & CO.

HEPBURN'S RESORT

Will Be Run in First Class Style in the Future.

Delhi, Oct. 5—The Methodist people at LaRue held a reception in their auditorium Wednesday evening.

Some rascal that entered the house of W. C. Cowen a few days ago and stole his gold watch chain, three gold rings, a pair of earrings, a chest, five handkerchiefs and about $20 in money.

The telephone people have placed the phones at DeGroff and Scott Town, and promise to supply all their patrons next week.

Corn cutting and sowing wheat is about at an end in this locality.

Mr. John Grimes of Nebraska Iowa is visiting his many old friends south of here. He will be remembered as Miss Alberta Wheeler of forty years ago.

Miss Grace Rathbun of Oil City is visiting her aunt Mrs. A. C. Bush.

Miss Orda Gray and Miss May Hayes visited home folks for three days at Miss Grace's home last week.

C. Hess was in Upper Sandusky Thursday.

Mrs. Harvey Gibson visited relatives in Richland the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Frazee of West county have returned to their home.

Mr. J. Hanawalt and family have moved to North Robinson this week, and Mr. Daniel Stauffers are moving into the property vacated by them, having purchased it.

Uncle Addie Bain has contracted for the famous peasant "Spring Lake" at Bigham and will proceed to add to the attractions there and strive to make it the most noted resort in central Ohio. He is built for that kind of business.

Jake Bain will put a tenant on his farm and will move back to Marion in the near future.

A. C. Brown, J. J. Mohr and Kemper Bros. have each built fine barns and much improved their homes.

An immense corn crop, a fair crop of oats and hay, and almost a failure in wheat is the farmers' reward for the past season while all have room to anticipate for the winter.

A DEATH AT LARUE

Young David Miller Passes Away After a Two Weeks' Illness with Liver Trouble.

HE WAS A POPULAR YOUNG MAN

High School Seniors Organize and Elect Officers—Daughters of Rebekah Hold a Jolly Social—Notes of Personal and Local Interest, Gathered and Reported for Star Readers.

LaRue, Oct. 4—On Wednesday forenoon, October 3, David M. Jr., son of George W. and Mary Miller, aged twenty years and months and three days, departed this life, a victim of liver trouble. Nearly two years ago he passed into a severe and continued attack of typhoid fever, from which the doctors were hardly expected, and from which he never entirely recovered. He was of an obliging disposition, bright, pleasant, genial and endeared to many by his kind and winning actions in the Harmonia district near Big Island. His confidence was of some two weeks' duration, being previously sick from the very commencement and no one realized more until the end came. Everyone spoke well of young Mr. Miller, the sweet spirits, happy disposition and kind companionship of his many friends. George M. Miller, the father, is a well-to-do farmer citizen of the western portion of Marion county. This is the first death in a home of nine grown children, and the sincere sympathy of the entire community go out to the bereaved. Funeral service in LaRue F. B. church, attended by Rev. Sutton, Friday, 10:30 a. m.

Senior class of LaRue High school organized Thursday evening by electing H. G. LaRue, president; Gus. Drews, vice president; Carrie Gottcalk, secretary; Ernest Jones, treasurer. A very large and interesting class will graduate this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Carey and Mr. Holly Thew go to Omaha, Nebraska to live. Expect to start Monday for the West.

The Daughters of Rebekah gave a banquet in the I. O. O. F. hall Tuesday evening, which had a good attendance. A royal feast and grand good time was enjoyed by all. Quite an interesting program of readings, music and addresses preceded the supper.

Ira Anderson is completing a nice new tile upground cellar.

Elijah Sager has completed a porch and veranda costing almost one hundred dollars to his residence on Section street.

C. F. Stahl moved into his new residence on east Vine street Tuesday.

TWENTY THOUSAND

And Not $200 Are Lost by the Adams Express People.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 5—Adams Express company's safe at Marietta, Ohio, was robbed Monday. It was stated then that there $20,000 was taken. It is learned here that the amount was over $50,000. Two detectives went there Thursday to work up the case. Each of three employes were in the office alone during the hours when the money was taken.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tracey of Columbus are the guests of Mrs. Dora Finch.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

High Grade Furnishings

The Fall Colorings in Carpets have the rich, sober hue of nature's Autumn dress, designs and color effects that, like an Oriental rug, grow upon us.

WE CAN HELP YOU in the furnishing of one room, or in the furnishing of your entire house. The reputation of our Carpet Dept. has grown upon the foundation of Quality, Workmanship, Right Goods.

DOMESTIC RUGS.

Great advancement has been made in the designs and colorings this Fall, the dark, rich Persian effects, following more closely the India and Persian colorings than ever.

The Rug Tendency.

Will not down. We are prepared to make Carpet Rugs in all sizes at less than city prices. We have the best of Domestic Rugs and carry in stock a choice line of ORIENTAL RUGS in Shirvans, Kazaks, Daghestans, Carrdbaghs.

Shades, Lace Hangings, Portieres.

Everything in the best quality of Shades and Shade Cloth. Lace Curtains and Muslin Curtains in every approved quality and design. PORTIERES—the making of fine Tapestry and Velour Portieres is a department that is steadily growing.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

This Great Dress Goods Store

is proving to be the great dress goods shopping center of Marion. Ladies who know the value of goods and also wish to be dressed in style never fail to look here before making their purchases of dress goods. Our dress goods stock is so much larger than other stores that no lady can be thoroughly satisfied until she has looked through this immense department. Our standing offer of satisfaction or your money back, guarantees both quality and price. Styles as dependable as ever.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

58-Inch wide Henrietta in black and all colors; also a lot of home spun mixtures, very good value at **25c**

All Wool Flannels in ten different colorings cheaper now at this store than same quality ever sold for. Here only at **25c**

54-Inch heavy Homespun in the gray and brown mixtures, heavy enough to be made up without lining, if desired. Price **50c**

A GREAT BARGAIN—40-Inch black and colored Poplins and ten different new shades in 36-inch wide Satin Soliel. Choice **50c**

52-Inch wide all Wool Cheviots in the new mixtures, a regular $1.00 quality, at **75c**

54-INCH VENETIANS—In browns, garnet, drab and blue, in a strictly all wool cloth, good weight for any season of the year, finished as beautifully as the finest broad cloth, at **$1.00**

54-INCH PEBBLE CLOTH—Venetian, Whip Cord and Cheviots, strictly up-to-date in style and unequaled value for the money **$1.25**

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Our Black Goods stock is unequalled by any store in Marion. Black Goods bought here must be satisfactory—must be reliable. We guarantee every yard of Black Dress Goods sold here to be satisfactory to the purchaser, and also that no store will furnish as low a price.

BLACK PEROLA—The newest material shown for dressy Black Dresses. It's neither a Crepon nor a Brocade, but includes the better qualities of both. Prices at $1.50, $1.25, $1.00 and **75c**

NEW SATIN PRUENELLA CLOTH—Camels Hair, Broad Cloth, Venetians, Cheviots. A great range of the most stylish black goods at the best values ever offered at a popular price **$1.00**

NEW SATIN SOLIEL—Special lustina finish, guaranteed not to spot by water, bright lustrous fabric, as beautiful as Satin Duchess, in black only, at $1 50, $1.25 and **$1.00**

BLACK ARMURE—This material is one of the most popular of Fall Dress material—like the Poplin in an exact representation of Gros Grain Silk, so armure is the exact weave and color of armure silks. Price **$1.00**

BLACK YARN DYED CHEVIOTS—Already shrunk and sponged ready for the dressmaker—being yarn dyed they have a much richer black color than the piece-dyed goods. To be found at this store only. Prices $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 75c and **65c**

BLACK PEBBLE CHEVIOTS—Nothing can equal the style of the Pebble Cheviots for tailor suits or skirts. They are strictly correct in style and will give most satisfactory wear to the customer. Prices $2.00, $1.50, $1.25 and **$1.00**

TAFFETA SILK—A special Silk value is a good quality Taffeta Silk in black and all colors—suitable for waists, skirts, tucking, etc. Price **50c**

We invite you to our ready-made department—the most extensive in Marion.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

STATEMENT

Of the Mansfield Trouble Is Made to Governor Tuesday.

BY W. S. CAPELLER

For a Committee Which Goes to the Capital City for That Purpose.

DOWIE ELDERS ARE TO BLAME

For the Riots Which Have Disgraced the Richland County City and the State of Ohio.

DEATH FOLLOWS IN THEIR WAKE

The Women of the City Are Insulted, Called Prostitutes and Driven Insane by the Elders Poor Followers of the Faith Are Touched for Their Scanty Earnings New Phase of the Trouble.

Columbus, Sept. 26 -W S Cappeller, editor of the Mansfield News, with Sheriff A. B. Pulver and Deputy Sheriff W. A. Pulver of Richland county, called at the governor's office Tuesday and made to the chief executive a statement, fuller than has heretofore been made, relative to the causes which have led to the recent demonstrations of violence against the Dowie elders, who persist in holding services in Mansfield.

In speaking of the actions of the elders, Mr. Cappeller said:

"While what I have to say is no excuse or apology for the riotous proceedings at Mansfield, those who participated as leaders in the mob feel that these proceedings were justifiable.

"One elder, Fockler, formerly of Canton, held services in Mansfield for two years and built up a congregation of forty or more. He was exceedingly reckless and extravagant in his statements in proclaiming the peculiar creed of the religious denomination known as the Christian Catholic church in Zion. Fockler, an unlettered man, was exceedingly extravagant in his declarations. He denounced every religious denomination boldly, openly, ungrammatically and fearlessly. He pointed the finger of scorn at the extravagance of the well-dressed, well fed members of other denominations, and denounced the expenditure of money for other churches.

"In one of his so-called sermons he cited, as an instance of the wickedness and sin of the world, and as a corroboration of his charge that the world is buried in vice, the case of 2,000 working girls in stores, shops, offices and factories of Mansfield. He declared it was true they worked during the day but said that at night they were street walkers and common prostitutes. At another time he deplored the tendency of the age to make it fashionable not to have large families or to have no offspring at all, and declared that any married woman who violated the laws of nature was nothing but a common prostitute, and such a woman's husband he called by a vile name.

"Among other peculiarities of his so-called religious services at Mansfield was a special service for female members. It is reported that in these services Fockler warned his women hearers against living with their husbands unless the husband would espouse their particular faith and join their church. He told them that to cohabit with such a man, though married to him was committing the greatest sin and that if children were conceived under such sinful conditions they would always be sinners and no prayer would ever save them from burning in the bottomless pit.

"It is reported that Fockler presided at the accouchement of Mrs. Bell. He attempted to perform the functions of doctor or midwife without having the necessary knowledge. Of course the child died. The poor unfortunate woman is in an insane asylum. Her husband is left with five small children and no means, for, in the religious excitement, they had deeded all their property to the church. There were three or four other children who were deprived of medical assistance through Fockler's instrumentality, and they are in the cemetery, too.

"Not to speak of attacking druggists, doctors and clergymen, he went on to assail all the secret benevolent organizations, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the rest, not even sparing the old comrades of the G. A. R., whom he called 'coffee coolers and pension suckers.'

"Our people insisted that such false religion should no longer be preached in Mansfield. Meanwhile another feature further exasperated them: the fact that every member of the Dowie church who earned ten dollars per week must give must give one dollar to the

OF HIGH INTEREST

Are the Proceedings of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Presbyterian Churche.

IT IS THE AUTUMNAL MEETING

An Exceptional Feature is the Talk by Miss Taggart of Wooster on What is Being Done in the Government Indian Schools in South Dakota A Social Hour.

[illegible] of the Home [illegible] Presbyterian Church [illegible] Mrs. Taggart [illegible] Mrs. Hall [illegible] Mrs. Taggart [illegible] Indian Schools [illegible] Mrs. Taggart [illegible] Mrs. Taggart [illegible] Mrs. Taggart

FUTURE OF GALVESTON.

St. Louis Engineer's Plan to Make Island City Secure.

COST ESTIMATED AT $10,000,000.

Robert Burgess Would Raise the Grade With Material From Gulf Bottom and Build a Monster Sea Wall—Recommends Building Houses of Stone and Brick.

Robert Burgess, a civil engineer, now in St. Louis, who has been identified with engineering projects in Texas and is familiar with Galveston and its surroundings, has some interesting ideas about the city's future and how it can be made secure against storm and flood. When seen recently by a St. Louis Republic reporter, he said:

"The first question to be decided is, Shall the city be removed or shall it remain where it is? I have no hesitation in saying it will stay right where it is. This is the resolution of the people of Galveston themselves. They have too much at stake there to give it up.

"This decided, the next question is, What can be done to prevent another catastrophe like the horrible one just passed? To go ahead and rebuild the city as before would be foolhardy. Another storm may come in a year, or it may not come for a century. That another will come some time there is no reason to doubt, and it may find a city ten times the size of the one just destroyed. What, then, can be done? There are two things that can be done and at a reasonable expense.

"First, the grade or height of the city can be raised ten feet or more, sufficient to place the residence portion above the height of the recent flood. This can be done by the method of the hydraulic dredge, taking the material from the bottom of the bay or gulf and pumping it ashore with water through long pipes. The water flows off and the sand remains, gradually raising the surface to any desirable height. This work has been and can be done at an expense varying from 5 to 10 cents per cubic yard, according to the conditions which surround the problem. At Galveston the conditions are favorable. It is surrounded by water on all sides, from which an inexhaustible supply of material can be obtained.

"To cover a square mile to an average height of ten feet would require 19,360,000 cubic yards of material. I am confident this material could be put there for 5 cents per cubic yard, but suppose it to cost 10 cents, the cost would be $1,032,553, or approximately $1,600,000 per square mile. Supposing four square miles, which is about the present area of Galveston that would require this treatment, we have a cost of $4,000,000 for raising the grade.

"Next to protect the seashore from the action of waves. If this should be thought necessary, a wall of solid concrete, making practically a single stone or monolith, could be constructed along the beach well back from the edge of the water. This wall should slope well backward, so that the force of the waves would be mostly expended in throwing the water in the air in the form of surf or spray. The foundation of this wall could be placed, say, ten feet below the surface, the top extending ten feet above. Being practically a single stone, it would securely rest upon a sand foundation, and if it sank it could be easily raised by the addition of more concrete on the top. Cracks or damages could be repaired in the same way. To build a wall having a base of 10 feet in width, 4 feet wide on top and 20 feet total height and a mile long would require 27,085 cubic yards of concrete. As these large contracts would be let at bottom prices, we may assume that the concrete could be made at $5 per cubic yard, making the cost of a mile of wall $135,850. Two miles would protect the gulf shore at present, and if a protection on the bay side should be thought necessary two miles more might be required or four miles in all. This would cost $541,700, or in round numbers $542,000. For $1,500,000, then, we have the city protected against flood.

"It may be said that any site along the gulf coast would be equally as exposed to the danger from a hurricane as the present location. The only remedy is to build stronger houses, with lower bases and not too high. The experience of the recent storm shows that the solidly built structures of stone and brick withstood the gale, while the residences, many of them in addition, of wood and flimsily built were carried away."

"What additional expense now is involved in the above proposition?" "Leaving out minor details, the two principal items would be the raising of buildings now existing to the height of the new grade and the repaving of the streets.

"The latter item is not a serious one in Galveston, as only a few of the streets are well paved and most of them not at all. As to raising buildings, it is mostly a matter of jacking them up to the new height and building a higher foundation wall upon the old. In some cases it may be better to let the building remain, making a cellar or basement out of the first story and rearranging the second story to answer the requirements of the new grade. As for new buildings, they would hardly require any additional expense. They would be built at once to suit the new grade as established by the city authorities.

"The steam railways only occupy the bay shore and wharfs and could be allowed to remain at their present grade. The same might be true of the wholesale business streets adjoining the wharfs. These might be allowed to remain at their present grade." But for the residence portion of the city, where the people are obliged to live, there is only the remedy I have proposed to put them above the highest flood. As for the street railways, they could be raised and blocked up as the filling progressed, or they could be taken up altogether and relaid after the filling was completed.

"This filling in' would probably be carried out in sections. An area of four or five blocks in width and length could be temporarily abandoned by the inhabitants while the raising was being done, and on the completion of the section they could return to their houses. The cost of raising the public buildings and repairing the streets in front to estimate without more data than I have at hand, but I should judge that it would not be more than the cost of filling to new grade and building the sea walls.

"We have, then, at a cost probably not exceeding $15,000,000, a new Galveston on higher ground, with the added advantage that a complete sewer system could be constructed, whereas at present it is impossible to construct practicable sewers, as they have no little fall that they will not empty themselves and are too near the surface.

"This cost is entirely within the capacity of the wealthy city of Galveston to handle, and probably soon said could be had from the state and nation."

ARRIVAL OF CORN IN INDIA.

Scenes Attending the Reception of a Cargo Sent From New York.

The cargo of corn sent by The Christian Herald to the starving people of India several months ago on the steamer Quito has been distributed among those who most needed it. This gift was a great benefaction. A correspondent of The Herald, watching the issue of the corn, asked whether it was sent out of pure charity and when told that it was supplied that he was an old man, but had never seen anything like it before. The fact is the sending of this corn from America has more or less affected the whole Hindoo community. As the people have carried it on their heads all over the stricken district it has attracted the attention and touched the hearts of the remotest villagers. The fact that it was sent out of pure philanthropy by people living thousands of miles away across three seas has moved the hearts of the people as a thousand sermons would not have done. W. T. Fee, United States consul at Bombay, writes that the railroads which charged the corn from the Quito to the interior districts originally charged largely reduced rates for freight, but when the directors heard the circumstances connected with the gift they promptly refunded to the committee 25,000 rupees (about $11,666), which meant that they carried the cargo below the actual expenses involved. They said that they made the rebate to show their appreciation of "the gift of the big hearted American people."

A grand reception greeted the Quito on her arrival at the wharf at Bombay, says the New York Tribune. Hindoos of several castes, Mahrattis and Gujaratis, Parsees and Mohammedans, mingled with the other salted Europeans, and the native Christian and Parsee women in their graceful costumes pointed to a possible time when all the womanhood of India will be free and enlightened. While the ceremony was in progress news that something unusual was on spread to the neighboring population, and a whole swarm of the common people perched themselves along the top of the pile of bags, on the table before the chairman lay two silver dishes containing samples of the Quito's corn, boiled and parched in the American style. This had been done the previous night by women of the American Methodist and Alliance missions working in Bombay. After a speech by the chairman a Hindoo official addressed the meeting.

The American corn bags served the famine children as umbrellas during the rains. The eager little ones found it hard to wait their turn till the bags were emptied one by one. They wore them proudly over their heads in going to and from school or while working in the garden.

SQUIRREL HYDROPHOBIA.

Supposed Epidemic Among Animals Near St. Joseph, Mo.

An epidemic of hydrophobia is thought to prevail among the squirrels on some timber land near Maysville, 30 miles from St. Joseph, Mo.

A number of horses and cattle have been bitten and after a few days were attacked with hydrophobia and had to be killed, says the Chicago Tribune. John Price, a resident of Maysville, was riding horseback the other day through the timber when a squirrel dropped from a tree upon his shoulder. The squirrel bit Price in the face before he could shake it off. A madstone was applied as soon as possible and adhered several hours.

George Williams, a stockman, was attacked in the same woods about the same time, and he is now in St. Joseph under treatment for his injuries.

Thermometers in Germany.

Germany has given up the Reaumur thermometer and after Jan. 1, 1901, will use only the centigrade. In the Reaumur the division between the freezing and the boiling point is into 80 degrees. In the centigrade it is into 100 degrees.

California Walnuts.

Some idea of the extent of walnut culture in California may be formed from the fact that a single large association in southern California has advertised for bids for 20,000 sacks to be used for the shipping of the coming crop.

MARRIAGE BUSINESS

It Taking a Boom in Richland Township—Cardington News.

Cardington, Sept. 28.—Samuel Mosheart, residing near Marion, was in this place on business Saturday.

S. E. Bamberger of Marion was in Cardington on business Saturday.

Master Sidney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright of Richland township, is quite severely ill with typhoid fever.

Henry Mosheart of Shellpotville, Hopkins, a visiting relatives in Richland township and Waldo this week. Mr. Mosheart moved from Ohio to Illinois, and his parents, who were visiting at this place for the first time in 11 years, are to go West Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul O'Harra of Chesterville have closed the lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Arthurs, in Richland township, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arnold spent Sunday with relatives in Richland township.

Will Hess went to Marion Monday, having found employment with Mr. Henry Hevenger.

Wednesday Bridges and Miss Sophia Osborn of Richland township were married Thursday.

Wes Kline, residing near Marion was a business visitor in Cardington Monday.

J. H. Sears of Marion was in Cardington Thursday.

Frank Rhen and family and J. J. Hemlick of Lunds of Richland township, spent Sunday with Earl Jones and family near Edison.

Charles S. Sharp and Charles Neuhouse of Richland township captured several premiums at the street fair at Caledonia.

Frederick Heimlich of Richland township celebrated his fifty-third birthday anniversary Sunday. His brothers, sisters and children were present. Mr. Heimlich received many valuable presents.

Mr. Harry Watkins and Miss Ellen Gladman were united in marriage Tuesday evening by Rev. G. J. Turner.

Mr. Harry Salter and Miss Eva Barnhill, both of Richland township, were united in marriage Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, near Salem. A large number of invited guests were present to witness the ceremony. The happy couple will reside on Charles Salter's farm in Richland township.

Mr. and Mrs. Sipe spent last week with relatives in Caledonia and Norton.

Ernest Warmeling of Marion spent Sunday with his brother, Dr. C. F. Warmeling of Cardington.

Charles Miley of Richland township underwent an operation for fistula at a Columbus hospital Friday. He is getting along nicely.

Mr. W. J. Woolford of Upper Sandusky and Mrs. Ella Shanlaub of this place were married Monday evening by Rev. M. T. Ayers.

Milton B. Grubb of Shanck died Monday, aged thirty-five years.

Mrs. Pergram of Shanck was called to Marion last week by the serious illness of her grand-daughter, Edith Warwick.

A McKinley and Roosevelt club has been organized at Cardington.

Mrs. Floyd Corwin of Chesterville died Sunday morning.

Celebrated His Birthday.

Captain J. W. Clark celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth Wednesday.

Captain Clark is one of the old veterans of Marion. He was a railroader years ago on the old B. and I. and was railroading in Wisconsin at the time the civil war broke out. He was a sergeant in the First Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and later was made a captain in the Twenty-Fourth volunteer infantry, serving in all from 1861 to 1865.

Robinson's church remedy is sold by Robinson & Sharples, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Rockwood. Try it. 18-w-1y-c

THE ART OF "JUJUTSU"

Science of Killing With Hands as Practiced by Japanese.

IT MAY BE TAUGHT TO POLICEMEN.

Interesting Demonstration Given Before Police Officials in Boston by John J. O'Brien, Ex-Chief of Police of Nagasaki, and a Japanese—Many New Grips and Holds Shown.

It may be that the police of Boston and of New York will be taught the ingenious art of jujutsu, which is the Japanese "science of killing with the hands," or killing without weapons, says the New York Journal. Then good by to policemen's clubs and clubbing by policemen. Refractory prisoners will suffer, not from cracked skulls, scalp wounds and bruised muscles, but their arms will be dislocated or their necks and backs wrenched until they submit.

John J. O'Brien, formerly of Boston and ex-chief of police of Nagasaki, gave an exhibition of jujutsu at the bureau of criminal investigation in Boston the other morning to the police commissioners, Superintendent Hildreth and many of the inspectors and captains. O'Brien explained that jujutsu enables small men easily to overcome big and strong men. The truly startling science is peculiar to a school of Japanese wrestlers, who teach it to the children and to Japanese policemen, who have really surprised lusty, tipsy foreign sailors with it. O'Brien went to Nagasaki to study jujutsu and became so proficient at it that he was made chief of police.

O'Brien was assisted in his demonstration by a small Jap, K. Inoe, who although he is not strong, does know how to "kill with his hands." The former chief at once admitted that the "holds" and "grips" he illustrated are all "fouls" from a sporting point of view. "But if a man is coming at you to do you bodily harm you do not stop to balance the merits of fair and foul work," said he. "Your idea is to protect yourself. Let the others follow take care of himself."

So saying, O'Brien and Inoe clinched and O'Brien broke the clinch by throwing the Jap over his knee. Inoe went flying and came on the mat with force enough to jar every bone in his body. But the Jap got up and suddenly requested the pleasure of showing some more "holds" to the commissioners. "A knowledge of anatomy, of where and how to take hold of a man, of the locations and uses of the muscles, is all that is necessary," said O'Brien. "Why, I've often seen Japanese boys of 8 years, sons of wrestlers, masters three times their age with the jujutsu."

Inoe asked Commissioner Adams, a well trained athlete, to brace himself, to make ready to resist. So he did, and the Jap could not push the commissioner from his foothold. But he jabbed one finger on the commissioner's body where muscle-force was not effective, and Mr. Adams stumbled.

"How about a man who is about to pull a gun on you?" asked the interviewed policemen.

"If a fellow draws a gun at long range, I may be hit, but if he comes close to me he's mine, sure," answered O'Brien, and he told how to make use of a pistol in the hands of a jujutsu man. Like a flash, O'Brien grabbed Inoe by the wrist and twisted his arm. The Jap was forced to lean over, to the on his tip toes, then to fall on his knees. If he had not, O'Brien could have twisted his arm out of its socket.

"Now I'll show you what to do when a man seizes both lapels of your coat," said O'Brien, and he so seized Inoe. The Jap grasped the instructor in the same fashion, quick as lightning placed his right foot against O'Brien's stomach, jerked him forward him and suddenly sat down. O'Brien sailed over the Jap's head and fell on his back several feet away. The Jap was standing over him. Before he could arise, said the instructor, "with a jab of his spare foot and knee I could render further trouble. It's a fine way to end a street row."

"If a man comes at you with a stout bat, what can you do?" asked one of the commissioners. O'Brien replied by requesting Inoe to attack him with a bat. Inoe seized the bat with his right hand, twisted it out of O'Brien's hand, twisted it again and O'Brien fell on his knees, completely at the Jap's mercy. "Once you get a man's arm in an awkward position, you can punish him that way," said O'Brien, "and it is easy."

The Jap led for a moment like Sullivan, with his open right hand struck for the side of the neck to land a second O'Brien had time to evade the Jap's left arm and grasped the back of his neck. The Jap was perfectly helpless.

"With this grip in this position, I could break his neck," said O'Brien.

The demonstration greatly interested the commissioners and police officials. O'Brien showed many more grips and holds, of which there are 700, for he said a thorough knowledge of only a dozen of them will protect any man. He said he could teach the police in a squad of policemen in four days. From Boston O'Brien was to go to New York, where he will demonstrate jujutsu to the police commissioners.

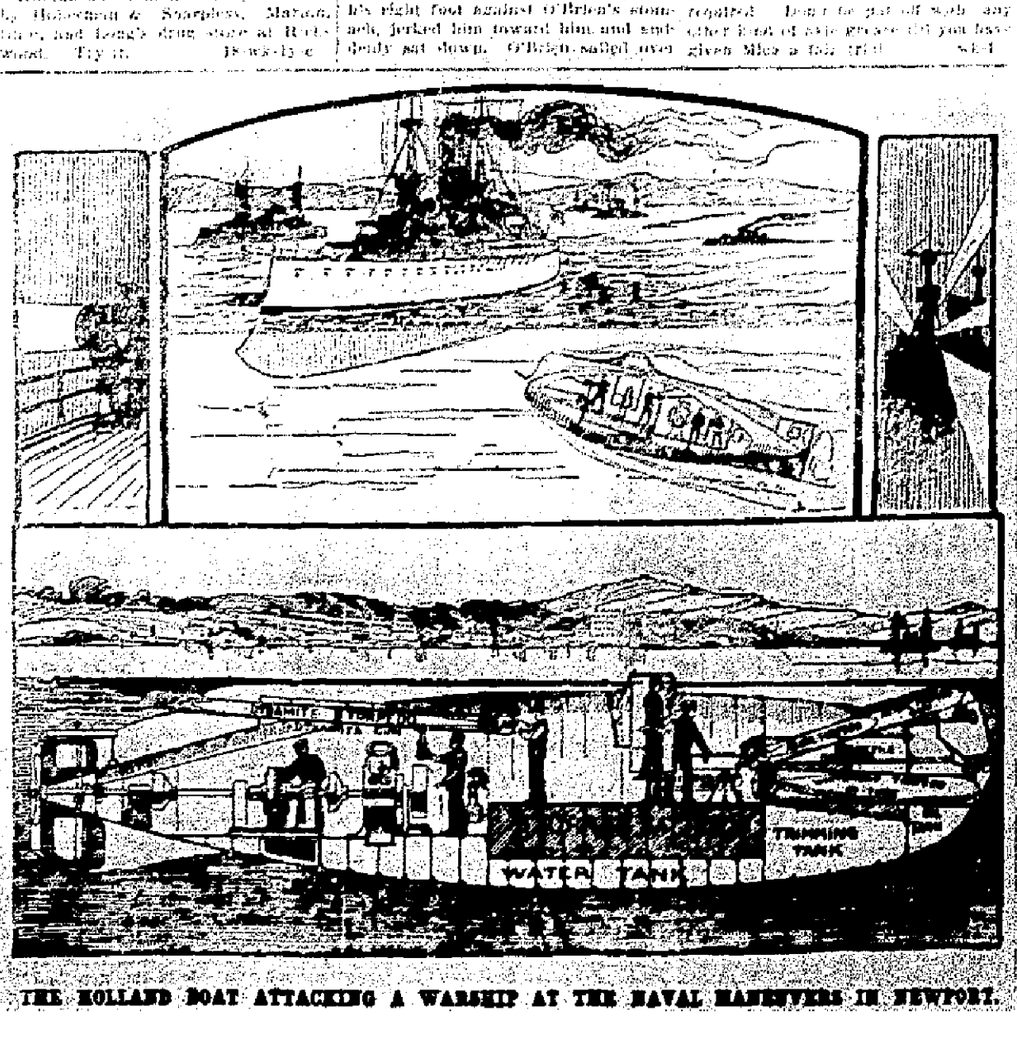
THE BEST THING ON WHEELS.

Expert Testimony on a Hearing Point.

From the Artisan or Outlook.

A wagon wheel is a wonderful thing. It is only because it is so common that we are not amazed at what it does and what it stands. Now everybody knows that wheels need oil or grease. For heavy, rumbling wheels tar and coal oil are used. Where there is no danger of steam engine to pass this one wheel is used, the engine is stuck and there are to smoke, then the hot box is put to work and the wheels and axle are saved. Perhaps you have seen those queer-looking boxes that the wagon makers put on, the purpose of which is not explained. Inside with the axle is a wick, instead of grease, and this wick is saturated in the very best lubricating oil. The wick is held against the axle by a spring, and the oil is supposed to feed to the axle only when the wheel turns. The best of authorities claim that this is more than the ideal way. The best of authorities claim that the best thing to make the wheels work easily is to use the axle grease, which, for heavy wheels is better than pure oil. If one could find a sheet of which around an axle, the wheel would turn with slight friction, as such is a natural lubricant. But as this is impossible. When, however we use powdered mica with the right kind of grease, in the right way, we get the benefit of the desirable qualities of mica without any difficulty. Right here is the question.

In Mica axle grease we have the ideal combination. It is so much that Mica is not only the name of a peculiar kind of axle grease, but also the name which makes the axle grease entirely different and far better than any other kind. When Mica grease is used, the axle becomes coated with a surface of mineral as glass. It does not require a pound of grease to a ton of weight, as is required in other greases, but only enough to cover the axle. Mica grease is more than any other axle grease, and only one-half as much is required. Don't go out of your way to get any other kind of axle grease till you have given Mica a fair trial. adv-1



THE HOLLAND BOAT ATTACKING A WARSHIP AT THE NAVAL MANEUVERS IN NEWPORT.

NEAR AGOSTA

The Corn Crop Is a Record Breaker. Village Newsletter.

Agosta, Sept. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hanson are visiting friends in Kirkersville.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rowe have gone to Toledo to spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Wilson.

Mrs. Dr. Hudson is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

GREEN CAMP COUNCIL

Will Hold a Special Meeting Tomorrow Evening.

Upon call for a special meeting of the Green Camp council tomorrow night, at which time the right of way for the proposed new electric railway project will be discussed with the council of Green Camp. Both sides are expected to be present and a big time is looked for.

The matter will be taken before the council at its regular meeting last night, but as all the members were not present it was decided to call a special meeting for tomorrow night.

It is stated that the citizens of Green Camp will grant the right of way. It is also thought the commissioners will grant the county free bridge, and there will be no trouble in getting the land for the road.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Alice E. Johnston and Jesse F. Johnston to Charles McElroy, half of lots 12 and 13 in J. H. Purcell's addition to Green Camp, $2,500.

George Roberts to Robert A. Boyd, one lot in Marion, $300.

Wm. Thomas and wife to John Hardy Thomas and Orrin Ellsworth Thomas, 102 acres of land in Prospect township, $1,000.

M. J. Burke to Wm. C. Young, part of lot 11 in East Marion, $1,200.

Ada Austin, administratrix of the estate of Charles L. Austin, to Harry A. Shands, lot 2676 in Mt. Vernon Heights addition to Marion, $950.

Mary Ryan to C. B. Evans, part of lot 50 in John Rathbone's addition to Marion, $300.

Matilda M. Paddock and husband to Hiram C. Paddock, lot 25 in J. E. Davis' addition to Marion, $1,000.

Josephus Goodnow to Samuel M. Rhodes, 131.2 acres in Salt Rock township, $10,500.

James McWilliams to John McWilliams, 40¾ acres in Marion township, $1,050.

CAPE NOME NEWSPAPER.

Curious Example of Enterprising Journalism in the Far North.

One of the most interesting curiosities that have come down to San Francisco from the new goldfields is a copy of the Nome Daily News, says the St. Louis Republic. This publication, which consists of four pages, with four short columns on each page, sells for 25 cents a copy. The Nome newspaper has arrangements for regular subscribers, and it is furnished to them at the rate of $25 a year.

According to this odd publication the new gold mining town in Alaska is busying itself with the small matters which usually engross young communities. The additions or alterations being made in local buildings are chronicled, and announcement is made that all the watches, chronometers and clocks about the town, which have been running by "sun time" since last December, have been found to be an hour slow and have been brought up to date.

"All lines of industry are represented in the advertising columns of the Nome paper, but no class of business men describe their wares more prominently or attractively than shaving keepers. The Latest Chaser saloon, the Grotto, the Horseshoe, the Gold Bell, the Pioneer and the El Dorado all use The News' advertising columns to solicit patronage. Physicians, lawyers and surveyors also make their presence known through the advertising columns of this odd little Daily Newspaper.

Ass Mr. Tones' Silver Plated Newt.

"What a beauty, artistic little housekeeper Mrs. McWhittle is!

"Dainty! I think so! The ironman says she wanted him to deliver their ice wrapped up in wax paper."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Britton of Dayton are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mast.

FOR SALE.

Farm 222½ acres, 8 room brick house, cellar, 2 barns, 2 orchards, well, 3 springs, 2 acres fine stone quarries, 150 acres black land, 30 acres of timber, within 13 miles of Columbus, 2½ miles from railroad. Price, $35 per acre.

Farm 50 acres, new 5 room house, new barn, good drilled well, within 4 miles of Marion on good pike. Price $2,000.

Forty acres, frame dwelling, good granary, orchard fairly well fenced, within 5 miles of Marion on pike. Price, $2,000.

Eight acres, 9 room plain roof house, grain, cellar, barn, 120 barrel brick cistern. Price, $2,100.

Three and three-fourth acres, 6 room house, well cistern, good stable, between Marion and Caledonia, 3 miles from Marion. Price, $900.

Dwelling 10 rooms and bath room, cellar, well, two cisterns, 82 feet front on Church street, 3 squares of court house, would take good Columbus property in exchange. Price, $3,000.

Seven room brick house, stable, well located. Price, $1,800.

On eight room dwelling on east Center street, drilled well, cistern, lot 66x208. Price, $2,200.

LIPPENCOTT BROS.,

Bennett Building. Phone 306.

JONES IS HAPPY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

conference Wednesday, and talked over the outlook in the state. They laid the plans for a vigorous campaign.

Commenting on Hill's speech at Elmira Tuesday night, Senator Hanna said:

"That H. Hill seems to hate corn account of the support of the Democratic platform which he so strenuously opposed at the Kansas City convention, and which he practically repudiated by his silence in the campaign four years ago. How much value are Mr. Hill's words today when he practically eats those he uttered then? For instance he attempted in his speech at Elmira to defend the attacks made by the Democratic platform on the courts and the opposition to government by injunction. This was a position to which he most strenuously objected at Chicago in 1896."

QUIRLEY NOTES.

Wheat Is Stored Into Because of Climate Hogs.

Quirley, Sept. 29.—Mr. John Hepker, wife and son, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Endicott.

Misses Herndon and Van Osten, who have been visiting at the home of Miss Hendon's parents, returned to their home at Sterling, Ohio, today.

Messrs. Ernest Moodies and William Herndon went to Kildare to spend Sunday with friends.

Mr. Charles Thomble is beautifying his home with improvements.

Farmers are beginning to sow wheat, although some are not going to sow as much as usual on account of the chinch bug and Hessian fly.

Mr. Lee Richards and Miss Ethel Clark were married at the home of the bride's parents Sunday last, Rev. Hutton of Lathe officiating. Monday evening they were serenaded by a party of young ladies and gentlemen, after which the serenaders were invited in, and the evening was delightfully passed. Mrs. Richards entertained the company with several choice selections of music, then the young folks departed after giving their best wishes to the happy bride and groom.

School will be dismissed next Friday, so the students can attend the county fair.

Well from Her Seat.

Judge Whitman, aged about fifty years, fell unconscious, from her seat at the Central building, Thursday afternoon, to the floor.

Dr. J. C. Wolfring was summoned and worked with the little lass for two hours before she regained consciousness.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 1 p. m.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Sept. 27.—Cattle—Receipts light, but several cars of holdovers are still unsold. Feeling dull; unchanged. Veals $ @ $.

Hogs—Receipts 13 cars; good grades firm to higher early; best 5.70 @ 5.75; few 5.80. Yorkers dull; lower; 5.67 @ 5.70; few 5.72½; pigs almost nominal; 5.55 @ 5.60; roughs 5.10 @ 5.20; stags 3.75 @ 4.25.

Sheep—Supply 15 cars; market steady for good native lambs. Top 5.25 @ 5.40; others 4.25 @ 5.15; culls way lower 2.75 @ 3.75. Sheep, culls to good mixed, 4.25 @ 4.90; Western 4.25 @ 4.50; yearlings 3.75 @ 4.50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Wheat ¾ @ ¾c higher. Cash holders good here and at the seaboard. September sold at 75¾ to 77¾; October at 77¾ to 77½ to 77¾.

Corn 1¼ @ 1½c lower. September sold at 41 to 42½; October at 40⅝ to 40.

Oats unchanged. September sold at 21½ to 22; October 21⅝ to 22.

Provisions practically better. January pork ranged: Pork 11.60 to 11.62½; lard 6.35 to 6.40; ribs 6.12½ to 6.20.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Sept. 27.—Wheat—Cash 73½; December 72⅞. Corn—No. 2 mixed 42½. Oats—No. 2 mixed 22. Rye—Cash 54½. Clover seed—Cash 6.45; December 5.42½.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, In Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - SEPTEMBER 29

Hist! Teddy's coming.

Charley Towne has evidently lost the Roosevelt trail.

By going to New Jersey Mr. Bryan gets right into the trust breeding pen.

The public absolutely refuses to take any interest in the prize fighter family troubles.

Hon. Tom Johnson as candidate all to speaking engagements. He's too busy to fill them.

Mrs. Lease seems to have slipped into the Republican party when nobody was looking.

Old man Lease is not pleased with Mary's flop, but he doesn't dare say very much about it.

A good way to cure imperialistic nervousness is to parallel Mr. Bryan's 1896 and 1900 predictions.

One hundred thousand votes ought to make Mr. Sam Jones' vestpocket vote bulge out quite perceptibly.

Aguinaldo no doubt agrees with Bryan on "imperialism," but who knows where he stands on the coinage question?

The resumption of eight mills of the Republic Iron and Steel company this week will add considerable clatter to the campaign.

The demand for Coin Harvey literature in the present campaign doesn't come anywhere near exhausting the supply.

Senator Bill Gear has so far seemed to be right at home in the position of managing the windjamming end of the Ohio Democratic campaign.

There seems to be no possibility of getting Mr. Bryan to sign articles of agreement to go on with Mr. Hanna for a limited number of rounds.

Mr. Richard Olney will be 70 years old in 1904. Mr. Dave Hill will come nearer being the right age for a Democratic presidential nomination.

Millionaire Russell Sage finds that "money is a drug on the market." Uncle Russ should consult Chairman Hanna or Chairman Jones about it.

Mr. Bryan says he would establish a protectorate over the Philippines, but even to that the ungrateful Aguinaldo might say "O, shoot the protectorate."

The Democracy is expecting great things of Mr. Jones, but if Ohio should go Democratic he will have a hard time garnering his share of the credit.

The petrified leg of a giant has been unearthed in Pennsylvania, but inasmuch as Mr. Quay still has both of his not much interest is taken in the find.

Prophet Foster says that "during the first week of October the weather will be of no importance." Still we should probably not like to try to get along without it.

The published estimate of Oom Paul's wealth may be much too high, but it is still quite probable that the old man will always have tobacco in his old tobacco box.

The sincerity of Mr. Richard Croker's support of Bryan has not as yet been arrested by his handing over that $2,000,000 campaign fund, which he promised to collect.

If Kentucky Democrats could raise a couple of hundred thousand more to add to the witness fund there is no telling where the conviction of Goebel murderers would end.

There is reason for the belief that the courts are entirely too slow to get a majority of Kentucky Republicans in the penitentiary for the murder of Goebel before November 6.

The Hon. Tom L. Johnson has ordered his circus tent and is fully prepared for the fray.—Washington Post.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson is already in the fray. Marion has been visited by Tom's show.

A bank out in Kansas has been compelled to suspend because it could find nobody to loan money to. This is almost as calamitous a condition as that of the farmers who have to resort to cancelled mortgages for fuel.

The Bellefontaine council has decided that the town shall again be made dry. The fact that the bottom has fallen out of portions of Logan county recently is undoubtedly bringing about a desire to improve the morals of the town.

Anybody who desires to know how possible to maintain perpetual hold of a high office might obtain the information by addressing Porfirio Diaz, City of Mexico.

They are digging up a few remarks made by Carl Schurz four years ago, when he was opposing Bryan, which add to the gayety of the nation. Schurz is exercising his gift of American principle by supporting Bryan this year, which makes some of his speeches delivered in 1896 interesting reading now. Although Schurz has cooled off, here is one of his utterances, delivered at Peoria, which is still sizzling hot:

"Abraham Lincoln and Bryan! Abraham Lincoln and Anarchy! No words could place these names together as allies in a common cause; no, to promote them together in the same breath is not only a fraud, it is a sacrilege."

The esteemed Mirror says: "The people have to take McKinley as a lot in a poke, for better or for worse." The Mirror is wrong. Four years ago such a statement would have come nearer the truth. McKinley was taken for better or worse then, and the transaction has turned out very satisfactorily. The people could not have done better. This year they know their man. They see the fruits of his administration, the glory of his achievements, the results of wise legislation. The record of four years sticks out prominently. It is an open book. The "pig in a poke" simile is inapplicable to McKinley now. The simple question of the campaign is whether he shall be endorsed, the acts of his administration approved, or whether his chief opponent, Mr. Bryan, shall be taken for better or worse. Inasmuch as the majority of American people usually do things about right, the question will no doubt be safe in their hands.

According to the present arrangements Marion people will have an opportunity to see Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, candidate for vice president, governor of the great state of New York, the man who is just Teddy to millions of Americans who admire a typical American—a soldier, statesman, scholar and cowboy.

Governor Roosevelt will take a whirl through Ohio and Marion is in his itinerary as at present plotted. The forenoon of the 17th of October is the date upon which he will pass through this city over the Hocking Valley. He will stop long enough at least to say "howdy." The time of his coming may not be the most advantageous for a busy, prosperous community of people to turn out and greet the "Rough Rider," but everybody who can drop the hammer, plow, shovel or yardstick will want to see the hero of San Juan and compare him with the cartoons, whether they expect to elect him to the vice presidency or not.

A Mr. Fiddlesticks, who writes irresistible stuff for the Mirror, meddles with the sentiment of that brief but expressive poem which the Star so much admires—

Big crops,
Few Pops,

Fiddlesticks says it is easy to change the poem, and so it is, but he cannot change the facts, as he would change his shirt. The truth remains unshaken. We have big crops and in consequence few Pops, and we doubt not that Fiddlesticks is lonesome. Hence he dallies with the poem which makes his heart ache and hopes the diversion will bring him surcease of sorrow. Were the Star inclined to produce a gem for the special delectation of Fiddlesticks it would spring something after this style:

Big crops
More schnapps.

But it is not the desire of the Star to wander away from a paramount issue simply that Fiddlesticks may smack his lips.

The Commercial Appeal is supporting Bryan, but does not sympathize with Mr. Bryan's views of imperialism. Nor does the Commercial Appeal take stock in "the consent of the governed" theory. Like unto the claim that all men are created free and equal, it is mere rhetoric.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

A peculiarity of the campaign is that Bryan's support comes from men and newspapers of various shades of opinion. He represents but one single issue upon which all his supporters are firmly united. Here is a leading Democratic newspaper of the South disagreeing with the Democratic nominee on the very question he made paramount. We have also the unusual spectacle of men like Carl Schurz and Cockran apologetically declaring that their candidate can do no harm because of the safeguard the Republicans will throw around him. In the East he is favored for one thing in the West for another, and from all sections comes the cry save the party—issues be damned. And partisans are heroically holding their noses and looking to the future for their reward. Possibly of the various political elements that are giving Mr. Bryan their support the Populists occupy the most consistent position. They can undoubtedly outpoint all others when it comes to agreeing with him on the greatest number of issues which he stands for.

Politics as a Disease.

The Philadelphia Times comments on the belief that politics in this country has taken on some of the characteristics of a disease, and that the disease is infectious and epidemic. The Times says that as yet, however, the doctors have not classified it in a scientific way, although there is a prospect its official classification may shortly take place. "A physician resident of Yonkers, New York, who took a position of alderman there and was fairly defeated for renomination, is likely to bring about this change in the medical terminology. In stating his defeat has so worked upon his nerves that he has been committed to take to his bed and his physician says there is no hope of a complete cure for him unless he gets another office."

All this does not strike the Star as being a startling discovery, and yet we may contemplate with more or less interest the possibilities and dangers of an epidemic of politics in the community. The disease has existed in a mild form for a long time in Marion county. At the same time, however, there are few of our neighboring communities that have not had it worse, and distinguished patients could be mentioned. In Crawford county the mind bows to Hon. Ebenezer B. Finley. In Wyandot county to Judge Smalley. No community is safe. The disease has all seasons for its own, but in Marion county has always been a particularly bad time for its spread.

So far the local board of health has never been called upon to employ means to prevent a spread of the disease, probably because it has never been regarded as dangerous. Nevertheless let it once be understood that politics is catching and is a menace to the health and welfare of the community, and drastic measures may be employed to prevent an epidemic. Then it is that we may find danger cards tacked up around in various sections of the city. As a matter of course Mayor McClure's office would be placarded next spring. As a precaution a card will be hung up at Squire Kelleher's office, and it may be necessary to put one on the door across the hall also. Attorney Harry N. Quigley has been exposed, and Attorney Harry Nichols is believed to have some of the symptoms, while there is danger that Solicitor J. Wilbur Jacoby will have a relapse. There is no limit to the possible number of cases that may break out next spring in Marion. Nearly all adult males are susceptible. Few are immune.

Smalley Is Scared.

Judge Smalley, who is usually "calm and serene," to use his own way of expressing it, seems to have become unduly excited. And when our dear friend the judge becomes excited something has really gone wrong or there is a misapprehension somewhere. During a campaign, however, it is not enough to know that the judge is excited. It is important to find out the cause, if it necessary, in the present case, to suggest "imperialism?"

Judge Smalley the other day made a speech before the Hancock county Democratic convention the judge must make a political speech now and then notwithstanding the certain amount of duality that is supposed to cling to a candidate for the supreme bench. In the course of his Findlay speech the judge warned the people against the approach of "imperialism." He told his audience that as far back as the days of the rebellion some old goldbug reprobates had laid plans to sell this nation to Johnny Bull and establish a monarchial form of government to supplant the republic. According to the judge's exclusive information these plans have never been given up, but are now about to be executed. Who these old gold monarchists are the judge doesn't state. Certainly McKinley is not one of them, for at that time he, like Judge Smalley, was fighting to save the republic it is now claimed he is seeking to destroy. Mark Hanna cannot be suspected, for he hadn't entered politics at that time. And the Republican party has taken such good care of the republic, has contributed so generously to the welfare of the country, and has so faithfully and zealously guarded its progress and growth and wealth—has done all these things so well that it seems incredible that it should now be accused of a desire to tear down what it has assisted so materially in building up.

But Judge Smalley is frightened. He is no longer calm and serene. An octopus moving up the main street of the Indian Village would have no greater terror for the judge than this so-called "imperialism." We are going to be sold out to Johnny Bull! The war to arrest the calamity, according to the judge, is to vote for Bryan in November. Looks easy, doesn't it?

Bryan as a Prophet.

Had Mr. Bryan been fortunate enough to see a single prediction he made in 1896 come true there would be reason to at least put a little faith in what he now has to say in regard to the future. In 1896, in one of his many speeches, Mr. Bryan said:

"If McKinley and the Republican party are successful and put in power for the next four years, wages will be decreased, hard times will come upon us, and over the land the price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up; mortgages on our homes will be foreclosed by the money lenders; shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use; thus will ruin, want and misery be with us."

Upon this prediction Mr. Bryan today stands as a discredited prophet, undeserving of the faith of the American people. The disasters which he pictured as coming upon us have not materialized. On the contrary, the country is enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity, and Mr. Bryan's theories stand out as false in the face of practical results. Whether Mr. Bryan believed his own predictions in 1896 is neither here nor there. If he possesses the sincerity with which many people are inclined to give him credit, he did. It matters not. He was wrong, and it is significant that he found that under present conditions a new set of predictions would be necessary; some new danger must be foretold and—behold "imperialism." The overthrow of the republic is threatened, a new peril is upon us, and the false prophet of 1896 has the hardihood to picture another calamity in the following language:

"Today we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a republic, in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power. When such an issue is raised there can be only two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and a party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire."

That Mr. Bryan was wrong four years ago is proven by facts apparent to everybody. That there is even less possibility of his being correct in his latest forecast of calamity is easy of belief. No party desires to supplant the American republic by an empire. If any party did so desire it would not dare to, and if it did dare such party would be buried so deep by the American people, who are the sovereigns in this country, that it would never be discovered until resurrection day.

Ohio statistics show a nice increase in building in the state during the past year. Marion has contributed a liberal share toward this increase, and is still keeping all her artisans busily engaged. This is something in which we can all rejoice. Everybody likes to talk about the evidences of prosperity at home, even in the midst of a campaign, and can at the same time discuss calamity as it exists over in the next county, where they have milksickness.

The death of no Spaniard except possibly Cervera, would cause more regret among Americans than is felt for Marshal Campos. We learned to like him by contrasting him with Butcher Weyler.

Mr. Bryan seems to have been quite a success in sidestepping Mr. Hanna's challenge to a debate.

The hired Colorado mule which assailed Roosevelt should be engaged to fight general apathy.

That Victor man had probably been reading Democratic literature and therefore expected Teddy Roosevelt to win.

Mr. Bryan admits that he has not made a success of the farm, but he thinks he can run the government all right.

Mr. Wharton Barker claims that he will get 1,000,000 votes. Wharton Barker is simply probably by explaining, is a candidate for president.

Some friend out in Kansas by the name of McKinley is trying to get a little glory from the fact that he is a fortyfirst cousin of the president and attempting to make it appear that Schurz is supporting Bryan merely to show the extent of his drop.

Cockran accepted the Democratic fortlorn hope congressional nomination in the Toledo district to help the party. Jones declined for the reason that he could better serve Bryan and the party without the nomination. Thus two political heroes were made at one single dash.

If the Marion Star did not cut its advertising rates to secure one form of evidence of prosperity, we miss our guess.—Fostoria Times.

Well, you have gone wrong so often during the present campaign that the missing of a guess or two more or less will not add greatly to the dolorous of the situation.

What would the Star have Colonel Billy talk about in a stump speech?—Marion County Democrat.

Well, now, this is rather sudden. Colonel Billy Scofield is quite an interesting talker on any subject and the Democratic inquiry is a difficult one to answer. However, if it wouldn't cause a riot Mr. Scofield might give a speech on "The adequately supplied and anyhistorical receptacle for the reception and transmission of the artisan's meridional repast"—sometimes briefly referred to as "the full dinner pail." This suggestion, by the way, is made with a feeling of more or less hesitancy.

When it comes to honest, sensible and powerful patriotism the anti-imperialists of the country will be found outranking the peanut politicians and grandiloquent pipesuckers two to one. Playing to the galleries by trailing the flag through the mire and filth of politics is poor taste and ought to be earnestly resented by every true American who is willing to sacrifice his all to sustain the proud fortress of a liberty loving people.—Victoria Times.

By working himself into a fine frenzy over Leland Grimes has delivered himself of a burst of eloquence that really does him great credit. Grimes does not often come to direct relations, but when he does the blue empyrean must know that something has happened down below. He hits the "peanut politicians and grandiloquent pipesuckers" wherever they are, a hard rap. But while the spell was on Grimes should have gone further. He should have never allowed the Filipinos who are shedding all the proud instincts of a liberty loving people" to escape without a stinging rebuke.

The Marion Star and Upper Sandusky Union are respectfully referred to an extract from one of Abraham Lincoln's messages printed on the second page of this issue.—Bucyrus Forum.

The extract to which the Forum very generously directs our attention refers to the question of capital and labor. We have seen it before, but until within recent campaigns we have never had the extreme satisfaction of observing it approvingly quoted, along with many other noble thoughts of the martyred emancipator, by Democratic newspapers. The yellow files of the Forum will show the bitter abuse that political used to heap upon Lincoln, much as it now abuses McKinley. Lincoln was unquestionably a friend of labor, as is McKinley now, and as the party of Lincoln and McKinley has always been friendly. So sincere is this friendship that the party has never sought to array labor against capital, the masses against the classes, to the injury of both and to the common cause of the country. Lincoln never resorted to demagogism. He never posed as the only friend of labor, and then advocated principles and advanced public policies which had proven actually injurious by practical experience. He represented the sincerity of his party and the glory of his achievements have been its inspiration.

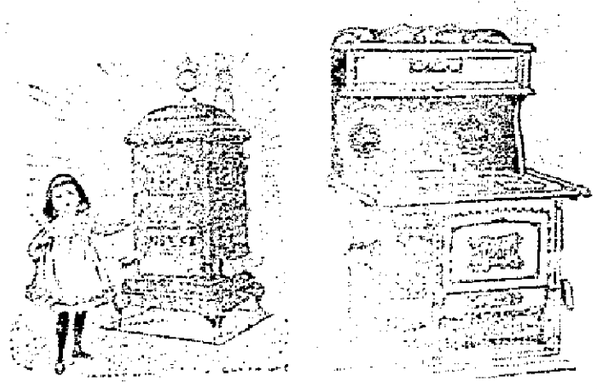
A Still Alarm.

The fire department was called out at 6:55 o'clock Tuesday evening by a still alarm sent in from the Blue Front. A box on the east side of the store had been ignited, and caused the alarm to be sent in. The fire was extinguished without doing any damage.

McCLAINS.

A Wonderful Sale of "Born" Steel Ranges.

We have ordered more Ranges from the factory for the third time, and the last shipment is here.



If you will study these Ranges, you will find them much cheaper in time than the old-fashioned stove. They heat very quickly, yet burn less fuel; are easily kept clean, will burn wood or coal, and are the standard Range made.

A Cut in Price.

The manufacturer suffers this loss in order to introduce them in Marion, and we urge you to come and see for yourself. Here is a schedule of the saving:

$60.00 Range cut to..... $42.50
$50.00 Range cut to..... $37.50
$45.00 Range cut to..... $35.00
$38.50 Range cut to..... $29.90
$30.00 Range cut to..... $25.00

These are the Ranges we exhibited at the county Fair. Did you see them?

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

Straws Tell Which Way The Wind Blows.

When you find a store always busy, it means something. Here it means that people are finding out that we sell goods just a little cheaper than other stores. READ THESE PRICES:

Ladies' Seamless Hose, white foot 10c
Child's Double Knee Hose..... 10c
Men's Seamless Socks..... 5c
Boys' Suspenders 5c
Men's Suspenders..... 9c and 15c
Canvass Gloves 10c
Goat Skin Gloves 25c
Boys' Knee Pants .. 15c and 25c
Boys' Caps, ... 15c
Mens' and Boys' Sweaters, ... 25c and 15c

THE RACKET STORE.

135 & 137 North Main Street. W. B. DeVeny, Proprietor.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

The Twentieth Century HAT

THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.

A stiff Hat that has all the appearance of an Alpine Ask to see it. Comes in two qualities.

"THE ROYAL" In Brown and Oxford $2.50

"THE CHAFFEE" In Black and Brown $1.50

Your Initials Perforated in Sweatband of all Hats Purchased at this Store FREE OF CHARGE.

KLEINMAIERS,

ON THE CORNER.

PROF. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

The mechanism of the Eye is such that the presence of inflammation or congestion in them is exceedingly mischievous, and often produces sore eyes, when inflamed. Red, feverish corpuscles enter the veins, they redden the sclerotic or white of the eye, they distend the veins of the eyelids and linings of the sockets, they vitiate the secretions of the lachrymal glands over the eyes, making them scalding in their properties; they dry up or make gluey the oily secretions of the glands along the edges, producing derangement and opthalmy. TO REMEDY all this, and to overcome and eradicate all inflammation from the eye, and give that wonderful organ its former brilliancy, use my CELEBRATED EYE WATER. It is healing and soothing, it invigorates, heals and strengthens the optic nerves, and preserves the health and beauty of that grand and useful luminary—the EYE.

A Few Testimonials From People Who Have Used My Famous and Celebrated Eye Water.

Mr. F. F. Gallagher—Dear Sir: I have suffered for over five years with sore eyes and tried several salves and eye waters, but found no relief. After one month's trial of your celebrated Eye Water, my eyes are now perfectly well and there's no more watering or burning sensation. Those spectacles you fitted to my eyes are first-class, and I can see now as well as anyone.
Yours Respectfully, M. CLARY,
The Leading Blacksmith and Horseshoer, N. Main St., Marion, O.

Mr. F. F. Gallagher—Dear Sir: I have suffered from sore eyes for over 20 years, and have used several Salves and Eye Waters, but found no relief until I commenced using your Eye Water. My eyes are now perfectly well, and there is none of that itching or burning sensation any more. Respectfully and with grateful Kindness, I remain yours,
MRS. LENA COLEMAN, Butler, Richland county, O.

Mr. F. F. Gallagher—Dear Sir: My daughter's eyes were sore for 15 years. We have used Petit's Eye Salve and Thompson's Eye Water to no avail, but after one month's trial of your Celebrated Eye Water our daughter's eyes are well. Respectfully,
J. W. EVANS, Chesterville, O.

There are hundreds of other testimonials that we could produce but it is not necessary, as a few applications of this Celebrated Eye Water will prove its great value and merits. The various spectacles properly adjusted, over 30 years practical experience. OFFICE NO. 122 MILL ST., MARION, O.

Probate Court.

Charles E. Butler and Nettie Jones have been licensed to marry.

Elmer G. Richards and Ethel J. Cook and Charles Bockgrow and Margaret Cooley have been licensed to marry.

Harry R. Salter and Eva C. Harriff have been licensed to marry.

J. E. Monnette and Elizabeth C. Wellinger and David Jenkins and Ella Moran have been licensed to marry.

George W. Johnson and Daisy E. Simpson have been licensed to marry.

Not Yet Decided.

W. D. West of Detroit, the general manager of the new gas company, is in the city. He will move his family here from Detroit and make this city his future home. Henry N. Love, who has been superintendent of the company, will remain with the new company.

Mr. West is a very agreeable young gentleman, who has had several years' experience in the gas business. What changes will be made and when the new extensions will be laid, he has not fully decided.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HE DIES AT KENTON

Isaac Fink, a Veteran, Is Run Over by the Erie at the Eating House Wednesday Night.

ENROUTE FROM DAYTON TO AKRON

He Is Transferred from One Car to Another by an Erie Employe and Left in the Car—He in Some Way Falls Under the Wheels and Left Leg Is Run Over.

Isaac Fink, a passenger on Erie passenger train No. 3, had his left leg cut off at Marion Junction Wednesday evening and Thursday morning at 2 o'clock at Kenton.

Mr. Fink was enroute from Dayton, where he is an inmate of the soldiers' home to Akron, to visit relatives. When he reached this city, Frank Jackson, an employe of the Erie, found Fink in a coach on train 3, and noticing that he had been mistaken transferred him to a vestibuled coach bound for Akron, locking the man in the coach, leaving the door, thinking by that method to keep him from leaving the train while it was waiting at the Junction.

It appears that as soon as Jacoby left Fink tried to leave the coach which was being switched, but in doing so fell under the wheels with the above result.

The accident happened immediately in front of the eating house and the unfortunate man was quickly discovered, and given the necessary attention.

Dr. W. C. Denman was called by telephone, and found the man's leg so badly crushed between the knee and ankle, as to make amputation necessary.

After casting about for a short time for a place to perform the operation, it was decided to take him to the Kenton hospital. The victim's condition was of such that the amputation could be made safely at once, and it was evident that there would be plenty of time to reach Kenton with him on No. 3. This plan was followed, and Dr. Denman accompanied Fink.

Arriving at Kenton, it was found that there had been no change in the man's condition and the operation could not be made.

At 5 o'clock Dr. Denman returned home leaving Fink in a dying condition.

Fink was about fifty-three years of age and it is understood that he has a family living in Akron.

Not being at all robust and the use of intoxicating liquor are given as the reasons why he did not rally from the shock.

FATHER MULVIHILL

Marries Mr. David Jenkins and Miss Nellie Moran Wednesday.

Mr. David Jenkins and Miss Nellie Moran were united in marriage Wednesday at 8 o'clock at St. Mary's parsonage by Rev. Father M. J. Mulvihill. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are well known in this city. They will go to housekeeping on Lee street at once.

COMMON PLEAS.

Daniel Sherwood, by his attorney, Harry N. Gallagher, has filed in the common pleas court, a petition against Clara M. Abercrombie, asking for a judgment for $600, alleged to be due for clearing off ten acres of land for the defendant. It is also for labor performed and damages sustained through the defendant breaking her contract.

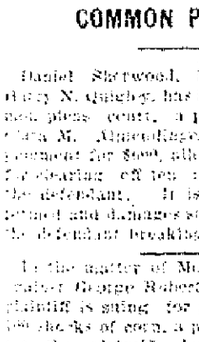
In the matter of Mollie McWilliams against George Roberts, in which the plaintiff is suing for pay for cutting two checks of corn, a petition was filed for the plaintiff, by the attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, in common pleas court. The matter comes up from the court of Squire Gempf.

A petition was filed in common pleas court Thursday by Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys for the Prospect Methodist Episcopal church trustees asking for authority to mortgage the church and lots 23, 24, 25 and 26, in Prospect for $2,000.

Judge Tobias did not assign the dockets Tuesday, as was expected. It was decided to convene the petit jury October 8 and try the criminal matters, and pass the remainder of the cases until after the election. The criminal docket will quite likely be a large one.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fleak of west Church street Monday night.

Our Laundry



Is getting more popular every day. We give you all that can be expected from a 1st class Laundry, and when the comparison with other laundries is made, we give you more.

Anthony's Laundry.

250 E. Center St.

A MIRACLE

Is Recovery of a Supposedly Hopeless Invalid in New York.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Miss Lora Warwick of North Colesville, who has been at the county farm since last May, and who was supposed to be a helpless invalid from a spinal trouble, believes that she has been cured by a miracle. She is a Methodist and during her illness, though suffering intense pain, had a strong faith in her recovery. One day, while at prayer, she was told by a divine voice that she would recover, and from that instant the pain left her. She gained strength rapidly, much to the astonishment of Keeper John Morris and the attending physician, Rev. F. A. Hartwell, chaplain of the institution, is said to have pronounced her recovery a miracle. Miss Warwick is now completely recovered and has found a statement is that she was cured by the voice of God. Physicians who examined her say the cure is the most extraordinary.

THE COMMISSIONS

Of Captain Andrews and First Lieutenant Knapp Received.

Captain T. E. Andrews and First Lieutenant George B. Knapp of company B received their commissions Tuesday evening. Both officers will draw pay for such ranks during the state encampment and the Akron fire as their commissions were dated August 7, the day of the election.

AS A DRAFT HORSE

Thomas Burns Works Between the Shafts and Hauls His Family to This City.

HORSE DIES NORTH OF BUCYRUS

Burns Is Without Funds and as It Is Necessary for Him To Take His Family to Chillicothe He Takes the Only Plan Offered—All Are in Absolute Need.

Thomas Burns arrived in this city from Bucyrus Tuesday evening, having hauled his family by hand from that city. Mr. Burns states that he left Chillicothe some time since, and started for his sister's home in the northern part of the state. Upon his arrival there he found that his sister had moved from that place.

Burns was without funds, but thought that he could get back to Chillicothe as he had a horse and wagon. The horse took sick north of Bucyrus a few miles and died. There was nothing for Burns to do but bury the animal by the roadside and take hold of the shafts and pull the wagon with his family to this city. He started early Tuesday morning from Bucyrus, arriving here in the evening. Mr. Burns, his wife and two children stopped at a house near the fairground over Tuesday night, and he applied for aid from the authorities. The man says his family is suffering for the common necessities of life.

No Alarm Sent In.

Fred Fink's barber shop had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire Wednesday. A gasoline stove caused to heat water, and the gasoline ran from the wick and exploded. Roy Black, one of the employes, in attempting to remove the stove, dropped it on the floor. The burning gasoline spread the flame, and for a time it looked as if a serious conflagration might result. The employes of the shop hastened to extinguish the flames with water by the aid of buckets, and no alarm was sent in.

BOARD OF HEALTH

It Swelters for an Hour Wednesday Evening While Holding Its September Session.

THE CITY PRISON IS IN BAD SHAPE

The Board Calls the Attention of City Fathers to It—Hocking Valley Freight House Is a Menace to Health—Smallpox Bill Returned That It May Be Itemized.

The board of health met in the council chamber in the city building Wednesday evening and was transacting the routine business of the September session.

Mayor Newcomer presided and Messrs. Waples, Dawson, Kelly, Applegate, McGuire and Bell responded to their names at roll call, which was followed by the reading of the minutes of the last session.

Sanitary Policeman Lutz made his report for the month, which has been a busy one. The officer made two hundred and three visits, ordered seventy premises cleaned and in thirty-six cases his orders have been complied with.

The death rate of the police of the city is increasing. Nine cases were given in the report, as were also four dogs and two horses at the expense of the pouch within the past month. Four cases of scarlet fever have been reported during September.

The sanitary policeman suggested that some immediate action be taken against the Hocking Valley. Beneath the platform of the freight house it is so filthy that the officer declares that it is a nuisance. He was authorized to notify the company to abate the nuisance as soon as possible.

The city prison is in an unwholesome condition, and the board inspected it. Mr. Waples brought the matter up officially, stating his belief that the city was liable for damages for locking any one in such an unhealthy place over night. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the mayor authorized to notify the city council of the exact condition of the prison. If council does not improve it, the health board will condemn it.

The bill of Dr. James W. McMurray, amounting to $250, for treating the smallpox case, was taken up. After some discussion Mr. McGuire moved to refer the bill back to Mr. McMurray for an itemized account. Mr. Waples seconded the motion, and upon being put to a vote it carried unanimously.

The board then adjourned.

PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE

Is the Scene of Marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Simpson.

Mr. George W. Johnson and Miss Hetty R. Simpson were quietly married Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at the Presbyterian parsonage on Oak street, Rev. W. C. Thomas officiating.

Mr. Johnson is an employe of the Pennsylvania lines and Ford Simpson, brother of Mrs. Johnson, is employed at the Marion steam shovel company.

Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Simpson. She is a well known young lady.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will make their home on Oak street.

Soon Extinguished.

The fire department was called out on Bank street Tuesday afternoon to extinguish a fire in the roof of the residence of Mrs. Ross. Ross was preparing to tar the shingles. The flames soon caught in the high dormer, and were extinguished before the department arrived.

AN ERIE ENGINEER

Is Killed Tuesday Morning at Aldine, Indiana, by Being Hit by a Mail Crane.

HIS LEFT TEMPLE IS CRUSHED

The Remains of the Dead Man Are Taken to His Home at Huntington—James Penfield, the Unfortunate, Was Quite Well Known Here Where He Had Many Friends.

James Penfield, engineer on Erie passenger No. 5, was killed Tuesday morning at Aldine, Indiana, by being hit on the head by a mail crane.

Mr. Penfield was leaning out of the cab window, when the crane struck him, crushing in his left temple. He reached the division of Huntington, though fatally wounded and brought the train to a standstill, having about twenty minutes' leave.

Mr. Penfield's home was in Huntington, Indiana, where he has a wife and family. He was formerly running into this city, and was well known to many railroaders here, all of whom had the highest regard for him.

The remains were escorted to Huntington Tuesday evening on No. 5.

AT OURLEY

Mr. Elmer G. Richards and Miss Ethel Cook Are Married.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. J. S. Cook, at Ourley, daughter of Attorney S. Richard, Rev. J. S. Cook of Galion married Mr. Elmer G. Richards and Miss Ethel J. Cook. It was a quiet, pleasant occasion, witnessed by the parents of only a few of the friends, at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents.

Several valuable presents were presented the happy couple.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Owen, Prospect north of town Tuesday night.

A PROMOTION

Will Soon Be Given Lieutenant Barry N. Dombaugh.

Lieutenant Barry N. Dombaugh of the United States navy is visiting his father, Mr. Philip Dombaugh of north State street. He is enjoying a two weeks' leave of absence from his duties as member of the board of inspectors at the Leading island navy yard, Philadelphia, where he has been since last January.

Lieutenant Dombaugh is soon to be made a lieutenant commander, a position just one place higher than his present one. There are three vacancies in the rank and Lieutenant Dombaugh is one of the others to be promoted. He has already been examined for promotion and the commission will be given him soon.

THE FUNERAL

Of the Late P. E. White Occurs at 10 Wednesday Morning.

The funeral of the late P. E. White occurred at the White home on east Center street Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Jeanette Quick conducted the Christian Science portion of the services and the Masons conducted their regular services.

At the cemetery the Masons conducted a short ceremony and Miss Quick read a few verses of scripture.

The members of the board of education and the superintendent acted as pallbearers.

The attendance was large and the floral emblems many.

VISITING RELATIVES

Are Honored by a Dinner Party at the Elbert Home.

Miss Lucile Elbert entertained Thursday evening in honor of her relatives from Crawford and Wyandot counties. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elbert of Galion, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elbert of Bucyrus, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elbert of Bucyrus, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elbert of Galion, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elbert of Bucyrus, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Elbert of Bucyrus, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elbert of Bucyrus, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elbert of Bucyrus, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elbert of Bucyrus, Mr. and Mrs. Harry

PARTY OF TRUSTS.

That Is the Actual Record of the Democracy.

NEVER ENACTED ANTI-TRUST LAW

History of Democratic Subserviency to Trusts—Sugar Schedule of Wilson Bill Republican Party Has Enacted All Legislation Against Monopolies.

The Democratic party has been the trust party for the last twenty-five years. It came into power in the lower house of congress March 4th, 1875, and for fourteen years it held almost complete control of that branch of the government, and in all that time they never introduced a bill to control, regulate, abolish or prohibit trusts, while accusing the Republican party with being their friend and protector. This strange inconsistency was exposed by James G. Blaine in a speech delivered in Goshen, Ind., October 10, 1888, in which he said: "'Stop thief,' is a cry not entirely confined to the criminal classes. The counterpart of the trick is known in political circles, and especially noticeable in the present course of the Democratic party respecting trusts. When the Mills bill was before congress, the president of the sugar trust appeared before the ways and means committee and, according to the statement made in open senate by Mr. Allison of Iowa, obtained such an arrangement of duty as was equivalent to six millions of dollars in the pockets of the sugar trust. That is what a Democratic congress did for the sugar trust at the request of Mr. Havemeyer, its president. The Republican senate defeated the bill.

"Wellington R. Burt, the president of the salt trust, was the candidate of the Democrats for governor of Michigan in 1888."

In 1889, congress became Republican, and within a few months enacted the Sherman anti-trust law. Many Democrats voted against it. It is the most effective law against trusts that can be enacted by congress, until the constitution is amended by extending the power of congress to legislate against trusts in the several states. The Sherman law only prohibits trusts when they interfere with "trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations." An amendment to the constitution, giving congress that right, was proposed in the last congress and supported by the Republicans, but the Democrats defeated it, as it requires a two-thirds vote to propose an amendment to the constitution. Mr. Bryan says state legislation cannot suppress trusts; it must be done by act of congress. Yet his party voted against giving congress the power to enact such a law.

In 1893 the Democrats came into power again under Mr. Cleveland. They enacted the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. When the bill passed the house and was introduced in the senate, it was understood to be unsatisfactory to the sugar trust. Mr. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, went to Washington and stopped at the best hotel in the city. He did not go to the senate like a common lobbyist, but sent for the leading Democratic senators to come to him. He told them how he wanted the bill amended and they promised that it would be done. When the bill came up in the senate, Mr. Voorhees, the leader of the party in the senate, moved to amend the bill as requested by Mr. Havemeyer and it was done. When the bill was sent back to the house for concurrence in the senate amendment, Mr. Wilson, author of the bill, and Democratic leader in the house, denounced the senate amendment in favor of the sugar trust in the strongest language. He said:

"He had been credibly informed and believed that the sugar trust, anticipating the enactment of the senate schedule purchased $112,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, the profits accruing to the trust from the investment in advance of the enactment of the senate schedule would be at least $40,000,000." Mr. Wilson said further:

"The great battle is between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat and it will never end until we throw off the grip." But the Democrats in congress did not throw off the grip. They passed the bill as it came from the senate, and the sugar trust pocketed the $40,000,000.

William J. Bryan was a member of congress when the Wilson tariff bill was enacted. He was one of the 204 Democratic members who voted for the sugar trust schedule at the dictation of Havemeyer. That vote shows that Mr. Bryan is no better than his party, and cannot be depended on to protect the people against the trusts and monopolies. It caused a great scandal at the time, because it was charged that some senators bought stock in the sugar trust and thus got a share of the forty millions profit.

The Democrats also favored the whisky trust in a notable instance. Samuel J. Randall was the speaker of the house. The whisky trust asked congress to enact a law extending the time whisky might be kept in bond, and also the time for paying the tax. Mr. Randall, as speaker, defeated the bill. When congress next met, the whisky trust asked the Democratic to drop Mr. Randall and elect John G. Carlisle speaker, and it was done. Mr. Carlisle gave them all the time they wanted to pay the tax and keep the whisky in bond.

Less than two years ago, the Democratic legislature of Missouri enacted a law creating a ninety million dollar street railway trust. That is the trust that has recently vanquished the coal-teamsters and motormen's strike in St. Louis. The last effort of the strikers was to employ attorneys to see if they could discover some flaw in the law by which it can be set aside, but the law was drawn up by the best lawyers the trust could employ, and it will probably stand investigation.

Last May it was discovered that Mayor Van Wyck and other Democratic officials of the city of New York had organized an ice trust and bought up all the ice in sight and advanced the price to consumers. Some of these Shylocks attended the Kansas City convention, endorsed the anti-trust plank in the platform and W. J. Bryan as an anti-trust candidate for the presidency. This cry of "stop thief" by the Kansas City convention was intended to divert public attention from their own subserviency to the trusts.

The action of the Democrats in congress on the Porto Rican bill is another instance of Democratic support of the trusts. The facts are as follows. The sugar and tobacco trusts had bought up all the sugar and tobacco that was for sale in Porto Rico. The question was whether they should be permitted to import it free of duty or whether they should pay for it. The Democrats said let them bring it in free.

The Republicans said they must pay a duty on it. The Democrats were so determined to assist the sugar and tobacco trusts that they delayed the action of congress for more than a month, when the Republicans, by the force of numbers, outvoted them and passed the bill taxing the trusts and paying the money into the Porto Rican treasury.

In view of the impoverished condition of Porto Rico and the importance of erecting school houses and the improvement of public roads in the island, the president recommended to congress that the entire duties collected on goods from that island, from the day it was acquired of Spain, should be given to Porto Rico. A bill to do so passed the house promptly, but when it came to the senate Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, moved to amend the bill and refund the money to the parties who had paid the duties. This was simply a proposition made by Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, to take $1,800,000 out of the treasury of the United States and give it to the sugar trust, and also a large sum to the tobacco trust. This monstrous proposition has not injured the standing of Senator Jones in his party, for he has recently been re-elected to the chairmanship of that committee.

This is the record of the Democratic party on trusts and it proves what James G. Blaine said twelve years ago that their continual cry of "stop thief" was only to cover up their subserviency to the trusts and monopolies that are trying to absorb and control all the business of the country.

HOADLY'S VIEWS.

Why a Democratic Ex-Governor of Ohio Cannot Support Bryan.

Former Governor George Hoadly, one of the brainiest leaders of Ohio Democracy until his removal to New York city, to practice law there, recently said that he felt a kind of joy over the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, as he believed it meant the certain defeat of Mr. Bryan.

Ohio Democrats, who have learned to respect Governor Hoadly's frankness of speech, as well as his strong faculty for thinking for himself, will be interested in his further remarks, to-wit:

"I intend to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, because the men on that ticket are so much better than Mr. Bryan can ever be, that there is no comparing him with them. Then, again, I shall vote the Republican ticket because the currency question is one that involves the happiness of every man in the country. Bryan and his 16 to 1 are the menaces to the prosperity of the country.

"The most amusing thing about that convention in Kansas City is the spectacle afforded by Croker and Van Wyck, shouting against the trusts, when they are knee deep in that business themselves. A convention like that in Kansas City, furnished with its brains, as it is, by the greatest living anarchist, Altgeld, is not worth discussing anyway."

Franchises.

Franchise grabbing is distinctly not good form. A franchise should always be taken deliberately between the thumb and forefinger, with the little finger extended.—Detroit Journal.

Sure of His Job.

Magistrate—What is your business?
Witness—Matrimonial agent for my eight grown up daughters!—Fliegende Blatter.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Captain John T. Raper Talks of Their Views.

THEY WILL SUPPORT M'KINLEY.

No Reason to Expect Any Future From Bryan — The President Has Always Proved a True Comrade and a Steadfast Friend to Them.

One of the reasons why the old soldiers will generally support Mr. McKinley is that they are now the principal creditors of the nation, and they want no repudiation of the indebtedness, direct or indirect; no experiment with the dollar in which they are to be paid which is likely to reduce the value. In this demand they are not selfish. They stand for the highest type of national honor, and almost to a man were for paying the bondholders in the best dollar there was to be found on earth. The pensions of many are too small now, and to cut them in two by making the silver dollar the standard, would bring many dependent pensioners to absolute want and distress.

Another reason why the old soldiers will vote for McKinley is that their patriotism is of that robust, confident nature that fears nothing and hopes all things for the nation, and that nation's influence on the freedom and happiness of the whole world. They have seen the happy effect of their victory in the sixties in their own country extend to other nations, in increased freedom and privilege to all the common people, and the weakening of the power and influence of tyrants to the uttermost bounds of the earth.

To them the American flag is the emblem of hope and freedom to the oppressed in every clime, and when it was unfurled in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, it meant that the freedom of the great west had invaded to stay—the dark domain of the far east, the home of ignorance, superstition and tyranny. They are are not appalled by the temporary disorder in the Philippines; they look beyond that to the ventures of order, liberty, progress and prosperity which are sure to follow the flag. They are not worried nor frightened by the cry of imperialism, nor the deceitful talk about "the consent of the governed." They heard all that thrashed over for four long and weary years a third of a century ago, when that great hearted prince of the common people, the emancipator Lincoln, was denounced as a hateful tyrant and wicked usurper who was seeking to subvert the liberties of the people, and make himself an emperor.

A third reason why they will support McKinley is that he is their comrade, and bears their interests and welfare in mind as only a comrade can. He may not have done all that each one might wish, and in the way that each thought best, or all that he might have done if he had not the weight of a war on his mind, involving provision for its successful prosecution, and great and intricate questions of responsibility and statesmanship. But he has not been neglectful of his comrades.

Everything that the Grand Army has asked for officially has been granted so far as there has been time and opportunity. The law of 1890 was amended in the exact words proposed by the Philadelphia national encampment, and every national committee of that order having anything to do with legislation, or with the administration of laws for the benefit of veterans, reported to the national encampment at Chicago the active interest of the president in promoting the purpose of their appointment.

The civil service regulations were amended by President McKinley as requested by the committee, so that soldiers who were removed from office for political reasons were reinstated, and the removal of a veteran from public employment without cause was forbidden; and when the committee returned at a later date to report that this regulation was not being fairly administered, he promptly issued an order that no veteran should be removed without a hearing, and until the president had himself examined and approved the papers. Does anyone suppose that Mr. Bryan would thus interpose to protect the veterans of a war which he more than half disapproves, and for whom he has never yet found time to say a kind word?

No man ever heard from McKinley, or the typical young American who is his running mate, one unkind or disrespectful word of the old veteran, or the cause which gives him character and standing. No man ever heard of one kind or grateful word for either from Mr. Bryan, or his running mate, the organizer of the Bloomington, Ill., Knights of the Golden Circle. Mr. Bryan is distinctly unfriendly. He went out of his way as editor of the Omaha World-Herald, to charge that pensions are a fraudulent debt, "because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service." He charged that the old soldiers were holding up and robbing the government, and noted with a sneer of evident regret "their remarkable longevity." Most of them will take pleasure in living long enough to cast another vote against putting such a man in the presidential chair.

JOHN T. RAPER.

Chillicothe, O.

OHIO EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Carl Schurz is shifty. It is amazing, too, that he should attempt to be dealing with a thoughtful class of people whom he pretends to lead.—Dayton Journal.

In a speech at Bath, Me., Congressman Littlefield referred to the Chicago platform of 1896, which was reaffirmed at Kansas City, as "that conglomerate anarchism, Altgeldism, Coxeyism, highwaymanism, 16-to-1-ism, Bryanism, rules-the-devil-in-generalism."—Youngstown Telegram.

The full dinner pail has about the same effect on Bryan and copperhead editors as a red flag has on a bull. Bryan's sole answer was an insult to labor. This man, who claims to be the "second Lincoln," said in a speech at Wheeling Thursday: "When the hog troughers filled the hog is satisfied; when it is empty he squeals."—Circleville Union-Herald.

If there was no president campaign now we would probably witness the same unification of views over the action of the president of the United States in upholding the honor of the American flag and the dignity of the American nation in China that was witnessed when we went to war with Spain two years ago. It is simply because one party desires to play politics that it derides the party in power for doing what every right-thinking man knows should have been done.—Chillicothe Gazette.

We read that in different localities there are being organized "First Voters' Clubs," in which the members are pledged to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. That is all very well, but club or no club, we advise the first voters to vote the Republican ticket. Unless we greatly misjudge the signs of the times, they will be proud of it, as old men are now proud of the fact that in 1860 they voted for Abraham Lincoln.—Wilmington Republican.

The Democratic cry of "imperialism" is not arousing the American people to the degree that its authors anticipated, and the leaders are beginning to wonder if they didn't make a mistake in designating that as the "paramount issue." There does not seem to be any ill material in the Kansas City platform for "paramountcy," and it may yet be necessary to relegate the whole thing to the rear and conduct the campaign upon the only clear and well defined policy that the party had—opposition to every governmental principle and policy, not because of any evils they may portend, but solely because they emanate from a Republican source.—Lisbon Buckeye State.

CALAMITY HOWLING.

Bryan Eagerly Seeking Items Which Show Declining Prosperity.

"Prophet of evil," Bryan watches anxiously for every least sign of trade disturbance, as do his organs and orators. The least little item of this kind is picked up and magnified—even distorted.

Thus Bryan at Milwaukee seemed delighted to tell that there had been a decline in the production of pig iron from the high point of last year; that there were more failures in August, 1900, than in August, 1899; that some Massachusetts cotton mill men are said to be thinking of reducing wages; and that a man in New Haven has discharged a number of employes.

Mighty small specks are these compared with the flooding sunshine of prosperity that has been blessing the country under McKinley; and mighty small indeed is the man who aspires to be president of the United States, by such pleayune pettifogging.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine of "America for Americans," not having run afoul of any European complications of consequence, it is the Democratic pretense that Bryan's extension of it into Asia and into the very hotbed of all the contentions of the nations for new territory, will be mild and peaceful upon our part. Who can suppose such to be the case for a single minute? Our full possession and authority in the Philippines might be respected, but our mere guardianship would not last long before the hunger of some voracious Bear, or Lion, or Imperial Eagle.

Bryanism and Crokerism combined are poor substitutes for Democracy, declares James H. Eckels, the last Democratic Comptroller of the Currency. He holds that they ought to be voted down for the good of the Democratic party.

Difficulty in getting men to work on commission compared with four years ago, is reported throughout the entire trade, and is so general as to become a positive proof of the improvement in the times. In Chicago, one house making this a specialty this year has found it hard to get 5,000 commission workers, while in 1896 it had 30,000, many of them men of skill and education, who could find no other work, but now have plenty to do at good pay. Will men even with such an experience run the risk of a Bryan ballot?

It is noted that Mr. Bryan preserves a dead silence with regard to his miscarried predictions of 1896; but he goes right along with a new set of prophecies, which will be found quite as false as the old.

TRUST REMEDIES.

REPUBLICAN MEASURE GOES TO THE LIMIT OF POWER.

Anything Stronger Must Have Further Powers Granted by the Constitution. The Old State Rights Doctrine Stands In the Way of Democratic Support.

"The Republican party has no remedy for trusts," says Mr. Bryan in one of his latest speeches. Yet in the same speech, he shows that he knows about the Republican bill passed by the House to suppress trusts to the utmost limit of the legal right of Congress, and sustained by the votes of the Bryan party there. If it was wrong why did they not vote against it? If it is right, why does he make such a statement?

He also shows in the same speech that he knows of the constitutional amendment proposed by the Republicans to give the very power to Congress, that the Democratic judiciary committee long ago reported to be lacking, and that the Democratic Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court officially decided to be needed. Against this the only point of opposition that Bryan's party could make was that it might cross the sacred line of state rights, so dear to the Democratic heart; and for that secession heresy the Bryan party is ready to sacrifice even government control of the trusts.

That amendment proposed to lodge in Congress the power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations. The Republicans gave 149 votes for it—the Democrats and Populists 5 votes for it; the Democrats and Populists gave 219 votes against it—the Republicans only 2 against it.

The Democrats and Populists laughed when it lacked the required two-thirds; and now comes Bryan crying out, "Congress must co-operate with the states in preventing the organization of any interstate monopoly." Yet he must know that this cannot be done without a clear and strong constitutional amendment, such as he himself advocated at Chicago only a few months ago.

OVER IN CHINA.

Folly of Democratic Condemnation of Protecting Our Citizens.

President Low's remark at Columbus that he had yet to meet the first man, be he Democrat or Republican, who did not applaud the attitude of the national administration in the Chinese matter and who would not admit that but for the Spanish-American war and the possession of the Philippine Islands, which had come to America as one of the accidents of that war, the United States would have had to appeal to some foreign power to protect our ministers and missionaries in China.

Unfortunately, campaign exigencies have moved some Democrats to indulge in ugly criticisms of the administration for its promptness in defense of American officials and citizens in China. They have even claimed that McKinley's use of troops in China to rescue Conger and American missionaries and business men there, in the very imminence of their peril, without waiting for congress to convene, with a delay that would involve their death, was itself evidence of imperialism.

Those Democrats have doubtless forgotten the former Democratic platform declaration for "the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers." McKinley having done what Democrats demand, what are they kicking about?

A PANIC PRODUCER.

As a panic producer Bryan is acknowledged to be a complete success by the gold men who support him for the imperial bugaboo. Their idea seems to be that of Carl Schurz, who concedes that a panic is sure to come from Bryan's election, unless the Republican Congress ties Bryan's hands. Richard Olney also anticipates a panic, as shown by his expression that "panics are as dust in the balance" compared with other Bryan benefits, such as Altgeldism and the like, we suppose. None of these men need expect, however, that a Bryan panic will wait until Congress convenes, because it will commence as soon as their candidate is elected. As a Columbus wage-earner said the other day, "I have a little money saved, but the day after Bryan's election I am going to get it out of the bank and into gold if I can." He is not the only one: and the last Democratic Presidential success showed what this feeling meant, when it extended among all the people, for folks in their fear for their money, forget their politics.

: "WHERE IS McKINLEY'S : PROSPERITY?" ASKED THE : EDITOR OF AN OREGON DEM- : OCRATIC PAPER IN A LONG : ARTICLE, AND THE LOCAL DE- : PARTMENT ANSWERED IT ON : ANOTHER PAGE IN TWO : LINES: "THERE IS NOT IN BA- : KER COUNTY AN IDLE MAN : WHO WANTS TO WORK."

Over $500,000,000 more in American savings banks this McKinley year than in the last Democratic year of 1896. Ove 6,000,000 depositors know that Bryan's election attacks their savings, and have no vote for him.

THE COUNTESS WALDERSEE.

Some Facts About the Wife of the German Commander In China.

Since Count Waldersee has been chosen to command the German troops in China his American wife has enjoyed almost the attention of the whole land paid to the most prominent American in Europe, and as she is a prominent figure in public life there is little doubt but she will be one of the most conspicuous people in the world. But not one of the current newspaper letters that western boy has published in one of two complimentary particulars says Harper's Weekly. Most of them say she was the daughter of Harold Lee of New York, which is true, and that she became the morganatic wife of Prince Scharffenstein, which is not.

COUNTESS WALDERSEE

She married the prince and that he gave up his title to marry her, but princes do not give up their titles when they make morganatic marriages, and this marriage of Miss Lee to the Count de Noer, who had been Prince of Sleswick-Holstein, was not morganatic, but was a lawful marriage without qualification or limit.

The Count de Noer became Prince de Noer, and his wife at his death continued to be the Princess de Noer. After her first husband's death she came back to America and spent a year or more. Several years after that she was married to Count Waldersee. The prevalent story that she has never been back to the United States since she first went abroad is untrue; also the story that her second marriage followed somewhat speedily after the death of her first husband.

PAN-AMERICAN FAIR.

Some Features of Buffalo's Exposition Tersely Described.

The publicity department of the Pan-American exposition, to be held at Buffalo from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901, has issued a concise statement of the features and advantages of the forthcoming fair, well summed up as follows:

Resources for the purposes of the exposition, $5,500,000.

Site, north part of city, mile long, half mile wide, 350 acres.

Grounds include 136 acres beautiful park lands and lakelets.

Over 20 large buildings and massive architectural works.

Architectural and landscape effects of unusual brilliancy.

Many states and countries enrolled for extensive exhibits.

Fifteen acres set apart for state and foreign buildings.

Special exhibits to be installed in many artistic structures.

Most elaborate electrical exposition ever contemplated.

Steel tower for electric display and observation 348 feet high.

Electricity building, 500 by 150 feet, for electric appliances.

Niagara falls power, electrically applied, to run machinery.

Electric boats and gondolas to ply upon the Grand canal.

Machinery and Transportation building, 500 by 150 feet.

Manufacturers' building, 500 by 350 feet, covering four acres.

New York state to erect a large permanent historical building.

Largest chime of bells in America hung in special campanile.

Midway of 20 acres devoted to novel entertainments.

The greatest athletic carnival ever held in America.

Stadium for sports covers ten acres; seats 25,000 people.

Grand court, 3,000 feet long, with transverse court 1,760 feet.

Great Esplanade capable of accommodating 250,000 people.

Music gardens for entertaining vast assemblages.

Federal government to spend $500,000 on this exposition.

Extensive horticultural, fruit and floral exhibits planned.

Live stock exhibit covers ten acres, embraces all classes.

Agricultural building to be 500 feet long, 150 feet wide.

Intramural railway, double track, three miles long.

All steam railways have access to the exposition station.

Electric car lines on three sides of exposition grounds.

Greatest electric plant in world at falls, open to visitors.

Buffalo a wheelmen's paradise—223 miles asphalt pavement.

Will Have His Hands Full.

Count Von Waldersee will have plenty to do, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, if Germany's programme is to be carried out.

LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Ohio, Marion County, ss.
In Common Pleas Court.
George E. Wynn, Plaintiff,
vs.
Rachel A. Fox, et al., Defendants.
Case No. 9651.

Rachel A. Fox and George Fox, whose places of residence are unknown, but whose last known place of residence was Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado, will take notice that on the fifth day of September, A. D. 1900, George E. Wynn filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 9651 against these said defendants and others, praying for partition of the following described real estate situated in the Township of Prospect, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and known as being tract number five (5) in the northeast part of quit survey number 901, Virginia Military Land, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of said survey; thence south with the meanderings of the Scioto River fifty-one poles and eight links to a corner; thence south eighty-two degrees, west one hundred and fifty-two poles to a post; thence north eight and one-half degrees west sixty-three poles and eighteen links to the north line of said survey; thence north eighty-two degrees east two hundred and fifty-three poles to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, excepting a small piece of land in the northeast corner inclosed for a grave yard, bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract as above described; thence south with the Scioto River three (3) poles and twelve (12) links; thence south eighty-two degrees west twenty-seven and one-half poles; thence north twenty degrees west five poles and twelve links; thence north eighty-two degrees east twenty-eight poles to the place of beginning, containing 12/3 perches.

Unless the said defendants, Rachel A. Fox and George Fox, answer said petition by the 17 day of November, 1900, said petition will be taken as true.

GEORGE E. WYNN,
By H. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 1x6

Sale in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division.

In the matter of Milton M. Culp, Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned Trustee of the estate of Milton M. Culp, bankrupt, will offer for sale at public auction on

Saturday the 29th Day of September,

A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following real estate situate in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and being lot number three thousand six hundred and forty-five (3645) in Keefer's addition to said City of Marion, Ohio.

Said sale will be on the premises at 451 Williamson street in said city.

The appraised value of said real estate is $2000. Terms of sale will be for cash.

CEDRIC J. JOHNSON, Trustee.
MILTON M. CULP, a Bankrupt.
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Legal Notice.

Frank F. Fox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on September 22, 1900, Ida May Fox filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, case 9667, against him, praying for a divorce from him on the grounds of desertion, extreme cruelty and gross neglect, and asking for the custody of their minor child. This said cause will be for hearing on and after November 5, 1900.

IDA MAY FOX.
By Louis E. Myers, her attorney.
Mart. n, Ohio, September 22, 1900. 6tsw8

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE Board of Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday

October 13,
November 3 and 24.

Examinations will commence at 8 a. m., and no applications will be received after 11 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamp and address to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. At present will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 90 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. F. JOHNSON,
W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
Examiners.

GREEN CAMP.

G. A. Berry Has a Horse Injured Fatally—News Notes.

Green Camp, Sept. 27.—The people of the M. E. church are very much pleased with their new pastor and parsonage.

The new storeroom of Mr. J. C. Johnston will soon be finished.

Mr. George Reishard's son is dangerously ill.

Mrs. P. J. Stockwell is visiting kinsfolk in Warren and Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Arthur Porter is traveling as an agent.

The F. B. church had no services last Sunday night on the account of children's day exercises at the Reform church. The program at the latter place was very fine.

Chicken thieves are very active in this part of the country. Many chickens have been stolen.

Mr. F. H. Morris is on the sick list.

The horse of Mr. G. A. Berry was seriously injured Monday by the knives of a corn cutter. The leaders of the hind legs were cut, and the animal had to be killed.

All the farmers have their wheat in, so they can attend the Marion county fair.

Rev. R. E. Spaconover preached a very interesting sermon Sunday evening.

Over 1,200,000 more men in America is a moderate estimate of the number now earning advanced wages, who worked in 1896 for wages. These are the men who are so glad to get a full dinner pail with McKinley that they will vote to keep it, and therefore are delightfully described by Bryan as "boys" caring only for their feed.

Stroke of Apoplexy.

Mrs. Anthony McLaughlin of west Church street suffered a stroke of apoplexy at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. She was unconscious until ten o'clock next morning, and during most of the time her life was despaired of. She is much improved.

Elizabeth, a daughter of George Davidson, is seriously ill with fever at her home on east Church street.

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SURE SHE SAW VISIONS.

Mrs. La Bau Tells Why She Believes In Spiritualism.

GIVES HER BELIEF ON THE BIBLE.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Daughter says She Saw Her Baby's Spirit. Child Died Away From Mother and She Witnessed His Passage Into the Cloud—Has Healing Powers Too.

Up in the third story bay window of the white brick and marble mansion that tops one of Riverside drive's beautiful hills sat an old lady the other day looking out of the window. Here was a face that bespoke strong character. There were firm lines around the mouth, an authoritative poise of the head, a pair of blue eyes that could look one through and through. She was Mrs. Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau, daughter of old Commodore Vanderbilt and possessor of many of his millions after contesting the will.

The New York World recently told of the suit for $20,000 brought against her by Arthur P. Dodge and of Mrs. La Bau's remarkable defense. In a word, she declares in her sworn answer that she was influenced by a medium, Jeannette Danforth, to buy a quarter interest in Dodge's patents because the medium gave her messages from the spirit world to do so. The house that the Vanderbilt money has bought Mrs. La Bau is a palace in miniature. It is 40 feet wide and five stories high. It commands the full sweep of the Hudson from its great windows. It is furnished with all that taste can suggest or money buy. It has even a wonderful electric elevator which starts and stops at any desired floor by the simple pressure of a button. Her son, Walter La Bau, took the reporter up stairs in the elevator and showed him into his mother's room.

One glance was enough to tell that the elderly lady in the window was a Vanderbilt. There were those keen, strong eyes—the roundness of face and those little heavy purses of skin under the eyes which are a part of every Vanderbilt visage. There was that full habit, too, which all the older generation of Vanderbilts possessed.

"Won't you sit down?" the old lady said in a pleasant tone.

Mrs. La Bau was somewhat averse to going into details about the technical side of her defense, preferring to leave it to her counsel. "I'll say, though," she said decidedly, "Dodge hypnotized Jeannette Danforth to tell me those messages from the spirit world. I'm sorry now I didn't do as the spirits themselves told me. They gave me a control which showed all Dodge's schemes to be worth nothing to me." Mrs. La Bau laid down what she was reading, pushed her gold rimmed spectacles back on the top of her iron gray hair and slapped her hand on the little table in front of her to emphasize her statement.

"But do you believe in spiritualism?" asked the reporter. For a moment the old lady hesitated; then she said:

"I have never denied, and I will not deny now, that I thoroughly believe in spiritualism. I don't believe in any of this claptrap spiritualism. I take mine direct from God. And why shouldn't I believe? I once received the greatest proof in the world. It was 40 years ago. There was something that I wanted to come to pass most earnestly. I was a scoffer then, but I locked myself in my chamber, and I prayed. I cried, 'O Lord, if this can come to pass I will believe!' And it came to pass. Now, how can I disbelieve?' There were tears in the old lady's eyes by this time, but she brushed them away, with a laugh. What proof had been shown to her she would not say. It was plainly something close to her heart.

"And since then," she went on, "I have seen too many from the spirit world to disbelieve. I have seen God face to face; I have seen my little dead children. I receive 'controls' from the spirits all the time."

"But others would believe if they could see these too?"

"Ah!" laughed the old lady, thoroughly the woman of the world now. That's what so many ministers have said to me. But, mind you, I don't believe in all this claptrap spiritualism. I take my spiritualism from the Bible and from God. Read your Bible. In it you will find many gifts of spiritualism. Everybody is mediumistic. Some people are more so than others. Now, my son has healing power. He can cure aches and pains by the simple laying on of his hands. I have the healing power. Nobody can pass away in the same house with me. I have never seen any one pass on, and I never will. The spirits have told me so. Both my little children passed away when I was far away, but I knew it. I knew when my little boy went, many years ago. We were here in New York. The baby, who was only 2 months old, was in Saratoga. Suddenly I saw his spirit. It was just as if you looked out on those beautiful clouds there in the west."

The old lady pointed to the window, where the sun was sinking over the shimmering river. There was a big bank of clouds over the Palisades. She was the mother now, and her eyes were moist.

"It was just like that," she said softly. "High above the clouds was a great round flame, just as if it had been made of opal. And there through the clouds was little baby's spirit going straight toward the opal frame. I saw him reach it just as plainly as day. Then his little spirit stopped and waved its little fingers toward me. Goodby, goodby!' and he was gone. The baby's gone. He's passed on,' I said. My husband laughed. 'Nonsense,' he said. 'You're always worrying.' But in a few hours came a telegram. The baby was gone. He had passed on just at the minute when I saw his little spirit. It was the same way with our little girl. We were here and she was away. I saw her spirit go. A friend was coming up stairs. I asked her what time it was, and she said, 'Eleven o'clock.' That was the hour that my little one passed on.

"I knew Elliott F. Shepard was going three weeks before. I suddenly felt it coming from the spirits. I told my family that some one in the Shepard family was going. They laughed, and next morning my uncle's passing was in the papers. They tried to tell me the spirits meant him, but I knew it wasn't so. Three weeks later Mr. Shepard passed on suddenly. I was right."

Mrs. La Bau's theory is that those who do not believe in the spirits here are eventually forced to do so after death. "This is only a little kindergarten, this world of ours," she said, "and we pass on to better things. But those who won't believe in God's spiritualism are forced to come back again. But they can't come in the flesh, but as in spirits, and they must come through the mediums. Then they tell us that they believe now. These spirits leave a very uncomfortable feeling in the mediums, and whenever any come back for me I always ask them not to leave this feeling in the mediums."

Mrs. La Bau never uses the word "die" because she doesn't believe it. She says "pass on" instead of "dying." Every person who doesn't believe in spiritualism she calls a "doubting Thomas." "How can you believe in the spirits when you go in prepared to disbelieve?" she asked. "You set yourself against them, and even if something is proved to you you expect to have it proved all over again every time."

When pressed, Mrs. La Bau gave several examples of the healing power possessed by her son and herself. Their cook, Delia, had pains in her back the other day and is still not herself. "My son," said Mrs. La Bau, "simply sat down beside her and put his arm against her waist. In five minutes the pains were gone. I have done more. Once when we were driving at Cape Cod, near Onset, the horse hurt himself in the sand and sprained his shoulder. I gave the coachman some $20 gold pieces that I had and told him to rub them on the horse's shoulder every 20 minutes. He laughed, but did so. But the horse was cured. It was simply due to my healing power. I call it the gold cure."

Mrs. La Bau is a woman of perhaps 68 or 70 years, though she doesn't seem it. She is the daughter of old Commodore Vanderbilt, and the aunt of all the present generation of the family. She speaks with the tone of one always accustomed to giving orders, and she dresses very plainly for a woman of her great wealth. She proposes to fight Dodge's suit to the end.

NEW WAY TO SCARE WOLVES

Device For Protection of Sheep From Their Arch Enemies.

Examiners in the patent office have learned by experience that it is a mistake to jump at conclusions regarding the usefulness of inventions. A contrivance at which they were inclined to poke a good deal of fun, designed to frighten wolves on western prairies, was patented less than three months ago, and already it has come into considerable use in the sheep growing districts of that part of the country, according to The Saturday Evening Post.

The device is an automatic gun, which goes off at regular intervals, scaring the wolves away from the flocks. It consists of a sort of box, which contains a clockwork arrangement with a small steel barrel projecting from one end. A magazine, also within the box, is loaded with blank cartridges, which are fired by the clockwork once in ten minutes or so. By the help of a simple mechanical attachment the intervals between discharges are made as long or as short as may be desired.

Wolves do not attack sheep in the daytime, and the gun needs to be in operation only from sunset to sunrise. It is at the period of lambing that the flocks are in danger, the fierce wolves raiding them and carrying off the lambkins, and hence the apparatus described is intended to be employed exclusively during that season. It may be that the wolf, which is a decidedly intelligent animal, may learn the deception after awhile and realize that the automatic gun has not a man behind it.

Hitherto the protection of sheep during the lambing season on many ranches has been a serious problem, the flocks being constantly harassed. Men armed with shotguns make regular rounds at intervals during the night, discharging their weapons from time to time, a troublesome plan, whereas it is comparatively easy for a patrol to inspect, rewind and reload a number of automatic guns in various parts of a ranch once a day.

Electrical Farming.

A syndicate has been formed at Ochsenfurt, Bavaria, to apply electricity in agriculture. A central station will furnish the current at a pressure of 5,000 volts to small stations on each farm for working thrashers, cutters, and so on. The houses in the vicinity will also be lighted by it.

Pomological.

Experts estimate that the apple crop will aggregate from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 barrels. Irrespective of the census, says the Pittsburg Times, this is sure to give us at least a barrel apiece, including an equal allotment for the baby, without counting an occasional swig of cider.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Trip Over Port Arthur Section of the Siberian Railway.

FINE MILITARY VANTAGE GROUND.

Wonderful Richness of the New Russian Province—Its Fertility Is of the Highest Order—Long Journey in Chinese Carts—Strategic Value of the Railway.

The Chinese Eastern railway is already almost an accomplished fact. It is not three years since that the survey was commenced. At the present time trains are running over more than 1,000 miles of its various lines, and the remaining 800 are well along toward completion. The rapidity of its construction is the marvel of modern enterprise. Its completion means the ultimate possession by Russia of the fairest portion of the disintegrating Chinese empire and the firm establishment of the Muscovite power on the Pacific coast. Vladivostok is icebound during the winter months. Port Arthur is one of the finest naval stations in the world and commands the entrance to the very capital of China.

I have just made the trip over the section of the railway from Port Arthur to Harbin, a distance of 650 miles, says G. Frederick Wright, the New York Post's correspondent, writing from Harbin under the date of June 23. For 400 miles we availed ourselves of construction trains. For the remaining 250 we were driven to the use of Chinese carts drawn by mules. From Port Arthur to Newchwang, at the head of the gulf of Liau-Tung, the road runs along the southern base of the range of mountains forming the Liau-Tung peninsula, of which Port Arthur forms the nose. The mountains are bare of verdure and have the general bluish gray color so predominant in the Rocky mountains. The peaks rarely rise more than 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the sea and uniformly reveal the outlines of long continued erosion. Conical forms abound, and the entire sky line is graceful and picturesque in the extreme. The arable land is fertile, and the occasional glimpses of the sea add a charm that for tourists will make it rival in attraction the ride from Florence to Genoa in Italy.

From Newchwang to Mukden, a distance of about 100 miles, the railway runs along the eastern margin of the fertile valley of the Liau river. This valley is about 100 miles wide and forms an extension of the Liau-Tung gulf, which has been filled by the rich sediment brought down by the river during long geological ages. Being well watered, its fertility is of the highest order. To the east of this plain the mountain chain continues without interruption and with all its varied beauty of outline. North of Mukden the valley narrows to a width of about 40 miles, with a low range of mountains skirting the western horizon. Otherwise the scene remains substantially unchanged for 50 miles until reaching Tie-lin, the present terminus of the completed portion of this section of the railway. But here, for the first time, the mountains become covered with green, indicating a region of greater and more equable rainfall. Shortly to the north of Tie-lin also the western mountains disappear, and one looks out in that direction upon a plain which merges insensibly into what is marked on the maps as the Eastern Gobi desert. But it is far from being a desert. Throughout it is deeply covered with rich alluvial soil, and along the eastern border traversed by the railway it is well watered and supports in sufficient a dense population.

It was along this unfinished section of the road that we traveled for 250 miles in Chinese carts. The mountains which had formed our eastern limit of vision for 300 miles still appeared above the horizon, but gradually receded as we approached the Sungari river, until from this point they are a series of blue specks scarcely distinguishable from the sky. We were told by the stately Cossack colonel at Tie-lin that as we went north the country grew more and more monotonous, but the increasing monotony has been that of unparalleled richness and fertility.

On passing the low watershed separating the streams running into the sea of Okhotsk from those emptying into the China sea we are evidently in an old lake bed like that in the basin of the Red River of the North, forming the great wheat area of Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba. Alluvium covers everything to a depth of 100 feet. The scenery is that of the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, and the fertility is in every respect equal. Not less than 10,000 square miles of this prairie region have come directly under our eye, and from inquiry it is certain that four times as much is equally well situated. It is only when one gets more than 100 miles to the west that the rain is scanty, and even there it is sufficient to make good grazing country.

Every acre of the broad eastern belt traversed by us is under careful cultivation. There are no fences. Everything is planted in rows and kept free from weeds. As we passed through during the middle of June, the fields were fairly alive with companies of from 10 to 20 men at work in a place hoeing the growing grain of various sorts. The most frequent crops are of millet, sorghum, beans, wheat, hemp, indigo and the poppy. The whole belt is a continuous garden. When the railway is completed, nothing can be more pleasing than a ride through these fields during the months of July, August and September. Nor is this an exceptional year of fertility. Everywhere there is the appearance of thrift and contentment. Noble groves of trees appear at frequent intervals, inclosing the dwelling places both of the living and of the dead.

The houses are in good repair and generally supplied with generous stacks of sorghum stalks for winter browse and fuel. Sorghum, by the way, is perhaps the most important of all the productions of the region. But it is not the staple producing variety. Its seed furnishes food for the morning animals, while its stalks are carried into the walls of their houses and laid upon the roofs preparatory to the necessary covering of mud to protect from cold and moisture, and as fuel it is almost as good as wood. At present indigo and opium form the most important staples of export.

In obtaining practical possession of Manchuria, Russia has not only won its long coveted military vantage ground on the Pacific, but it has acquired one of the richest provinces of the world, already possessing a population larger than that of New England, New York and Pennsylvania combined. The single district of Liau-Tung has 12,000,000 inhabitants. The total area of the province is 300,000 square miles. But, though the mass of the population is collected in the central portion penetrated by the railways, the extensive mountainous regions on both the eastern and the western borders contain vast undeveloped mineral resources and valuable forest areas. The railway is sure at once to have a large and profitable local traffic. Tens of thousands of mules now engaged in hauling the surplus products of the interior to Newchwang, over the most horrible roads in the world, will at once resign in favor of the steam engine; new industries will arise as soon as exchange is facilitated; and, if the Manchoos are like the Japanese, and the Chinese about Peking, they will be induced by low fares to crowd the local trains for short trips to and fro upon the line.

As a military measure the value of the railway is apparent on a slight inspection of the map. By it the Transbaikal is brought into direct connection with an open port on the Pacific in the latitude of Washington, Harbin, the "solar plexus" of the system, situated on the Sungari river, is about equally distant from Port Arthur, Vladivostok and the border of Transbaikalia, while good river navigation connects it with the ocean through the Amur during the summer months. From this point the railway is being constructed outward in three directions, while construction is in progress inward from the three termini. Within less than a year the whole line will be opened, and 150,000 troops could be transferred from Vladivostok on interior lines, to the vicinity of Peking in a few days, while within two weeks another 100,000 could be brought into the same field from the heart of Russia. As a land force, Russia will then be supreme in the far east. As a naval power, she will also have the advantage of possessing two capacious and invulnerable harbors in close communication with all the internal resources of the empire.

To this condition of things the philanthropist surely cannot object, for Russia will surely introduce into the region a higher civilization, and in the wake of her rule will spring up better established order and the prosperity sure to attend it. To obtain this position was a part of her national destiny. No self respecting Russian could think of resting until this end was attained. It is not likely that Russia's ambition will seek for more.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

Newest Designs In Golf and Archery Costumes.

Outdoor sports in the autumn afford much more opportunities for attractive costumes than the hot weather of midsummer. Golf and tennis are the two all absorbing interests of the moment, especially the former, and the spirit golf coats and bright golf capes add but another inducement to learn to play. While the general idea of golf costumes is the same at all seasons, the golf coat is only possible in cool weather. The coats this autumn are a trifle longer than those of last, and there are a few made with the loose back, but there is very little change to chronicle, says Harper's Bazar.

Archery, which has been taken up again in France, has always been in favor at Ladies', and there have been two or three new designs for appropriate costumes for the sport this year. The skirt is made short, must not reach below the ankles, has box plaits at the sides and is trimmed with bands of polka dotted flannel or cloth and a narrow fold of white. The waist is in a box plaited blouse, with large collar and revers of the polka dotted fabric edged with white, and is open, showing a white duck front. A white leather belt and buckle finish the skirt attractively.

A New Game.

Tether ball is in high vogue. It affords amusement and outdoor exercise. It is played by means of a pole nine feet long, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, to which a rope and tennis ball are attached. Two play the game, one hitting the ball with a tennis racket in one direction, while the other hits it in an opposite direction. Whoever succeeds in winding the rope entirely around the top of the pole has won the game.

Information About Roses.

The announcement made a year ago that a German rose grower had succeeded in raising blue roses is now corrected, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, by an eminent horticulturist, who declares that the variety in question is not blue, but dark violet. Blue roses, he thinks, are as impossible as black tulips.

GUIDES IN BIG DEMAND.

Facts About Men Who Lead Hunters In Colorado.

MUST BE WELL EQUIPPED TO HUNT.

They Make a Business of Getting the Sportsmen and the Game Together—Especially Good Bear Dogs. New Business Introduced In the Southwest.

The business of a guide has had a boom during the last summer such as it has not had for many seasons. The man who is able to guide a party of hunters and return to good records has been busy and is making money, says a Clinton (Ia.) dispatch to the Chicago Record. One of the northwestern railroads publishes a book in which are given the names of the men who are known as guides and are familiar with hunting and fishing grounds. The same book gives the names of the points at which all of which guides are to be had.

The Colorado guides are just beginning to do business at this point, the hunting season having set in. Some of them who make short trips have been busy all summer, but the large parties who go out for a month's chase are just beginning to make their appearance.

The guide who handles this class of business must be well equipped. He often has to furnish dogs and ponies. He owns an entire camp equipment, which he straps on the backs of ponies and packs of the whole of it to a region where he goes after game. He must have several assistants. The class of men who go out on such shooting jaunts are such of course who want very much to get their game and are willing to pay liberally for the same. Sometimes it requires several days to reach the game, during which man and beast must be fed. On such occasions the camp cook is the king of the crowd. If he is a good one, and he generally is, he commands a price that would make some city chefs turn green with envy. His ability to get up a tempting dish in the woods insures him good wages and a good fat tip at the end of the hunt besides. A good guide keeps well trained dogs, which add greatly to his business. It requires time and patience to train a dog to hunt bear, but once he is well under control he brings his owner a handsome profit.

The guides who go out by the day to do hunting seldom get less than $2 a day and often more, especially when they count an agreed sum for a stipulated consideration, when they charge for their time and their expenses. Many of the guides are equipped with teams, which from $3 to $4 a day is charged for both and team. The owners of these teams have invented many contrivances after bottom of Dollarwish. In many cases there are camps on wheels and are moved about from place to place at the will of the party who hire the outfit.

Wisconsin has a number of resorts where guides obtain employment. For years there was a big dam in the Wisconsin river at Kilbourn. This dam prevented steamers plying in the upper delta from navigating the lower delta, which by many are considered as interesting as the upper part of the famous section of the state. This enabled the guides to do more business below the dam. Recently, however, the dam was washed out, and the steamers make two or three trips a week down as well as up stream. The delta guides get on an average $3 a trip. It is doubtful whether the boats have greatly interfered with the business of the guides. Two or three of them generally go up stream with the steamer and before sightseers to make the down stream trip in a skiff which is rowed around to places where the wonders of the place cannot be viewed from the deck of the steamer. At Kilbourn is a family of brothers who are said to have made considerable money from showing people through the delta at so much a trip. There are five brothers, one of whom is a photographer and whose work has probably reached every country on the civilized globe.

The opening of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois line to the southwest has created a new business for guides, because it has already resulted in Chicago hunters going down in Missouri and Arkansas to hunt and fish. The region is known as the St. Francis river bottoms, which are reached by taking the Eastern Illinois' new line to Thebes, thence across the Mississippi and by the Cotton Belt line to Paragould, Bertig, Hornersville and other points, through trains from Chicago being run direct to the points near which game is to be had. People who were formerly hunters and fishers themselves have taken to the business of guides, for it is almost impossible for a stranger to get through the country alone. Formerly there was considerable prejudice entertained by the natives along the St. Francis river toward sportsmen who went there to hunt and fish, for hunting and fishing was their means of living. But gradually the native hunters found out that they could make more money guiding northern hunters to the game than they could make in the old way, and are now adding to their patrons at a rate to make the business lucrative.

Many guides add to their revenues by taking care of cottages and clubhouses during the off season. Many substantial clubhouses have already been built in the St. Francis bottoms, which is becoming one of the best hunting localities, especially for ducks, in the southwest.

CAPTURED A CHINESE FLAG.

Illinois Man Got the Only Imperial Standard Secured at Tientsin.

The only imperial Chinese standard that was captured from the Celestial forces during the fighting that preceded the relief of the beleaguered legations at Peking was taken by Lieutenant A. Eugene Harding, of the United States marines in a hand to hand fight with the Boxers at Tientsin, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This yellow standard, the most prized because no other soldier or sailor in the allied forces possesses one, is now owned by Major Waller of the marines, to whom Lieutenant Harding presented it immediately after the fight.

No more daring feat of arms was performed during the month of fighting and Tientsin and from then to Peking than the capture of this ensign from the fighting men of the Son of Heaven. The cable dispatches announcing it at the time said Lieutenant Harding was mentioned in orders and recommended for promotion by Major Waller for this and other gallant conduct. Letters that have recently arrived, tell, Harding's old home, tell more in detail how he performed the deed that filled the soldiers of every other nation with envy and swell all the breasts of his countrymen with pride in his achievement.

It was during the fierce fighting around Tientsin when the allied forces were battling for their very lives against the bloodthirsty hordes of Boxers and when the outcome was uncertain. Several times it seemed that human bravery and flesh endurance would be unable to cope with success with the screaming yellow fighters who cried for the blood of the "foreign devils." It was a time when desperate courage was called for from every man in the white ranks. Most conspicuous among the several thousand who showed themselves heroes then stands this young American lieutenant of marines. From behind a barricade that flanked the American's fierce of Chinese were pouring in an enfilading fire that raked the men in the front and flank especially. To stand the fire of the fire seemed impossible, to retreat more impossible, but to capture the gunners was to the American commander unthinkable. At such a crisis Lieutenant Harding asked for permission to lead a force of volunteers to storm the Chinese fire.

Harding found no trouble in securing volunteers for his desperate enterprise. In the face of a murderous fire the little band started. Those who were not shot down reached the parapet, scaled it, chased the Chinese soldiers out and raised the American flag and a hearty American cheer to applaud their comrades of their success. When Harding reached the top of the Chinese defenses at the head of his men, he found the Chinese standard bearer preparing to retire with the colors. The American officer was immediately possessed of an overpowering desire for the heathen's flag and fearless for it. But the Celestial knew that he dared would be the price of losing it, and decided he might as well lose it fighting like a man as running like a coward. So they fought there in a blood stained ditch, with their white and yellow comrades fighting and dying around them, the American officer and the heathen, each fighting for what he held dearest, one fought for honor, the other for his head. In the end the lieutenant of marines secured the bit of torn and blood stained yellow silk, and of the recommendations of his superior officers can effect it he will be made a captain to reward him for his tussle with the Chinaman that hot afternoon in the trenches at Tientsin. Besides the taking of the Chinese standard Harding was recommended for bravery in action in carrying wounded men out of the bullet swept zone at the imminent peril of his own life. This young officer who has won so much honor for himself, his service and his country, is but 27 years old and has been a soldier but two years.

MONUMENT TO A NOTED DOG

Barry, Most Famous St. Bernard of Switzerland, to Be Honored.

A monument is to be erected on a mountain in Switzerland to Barry, the most famous of St. Bernard dogs, says the London correspondent of the New York Sun. Barry in ten years saved 40 lives. His most creditable achievement was when he found a child of 10 years in the snow succumbing to the fatal slumber which precedes death. The dog first warmed the child with its breath and licked it until it awoke. Then by lying on his side the dog gave the child an obvious invitation to ride. The child mounted on his back, and Barry carried it to the convent.

The dog's death was due to the timidity of an unknown man who fancied that his open mouth looked threatening and hit the dog on the head, killing him.

Ranch Girl and Dude to Be Blessed.

Ranchman and Millionaire W. C. McDonald of Van Tassel, Wy., is not seeking vengeance upon the man who eloped with his daughter. On the contrary, he is trying to find the couple with the view of giving them his blessing and a fair share of his fortune, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. "I suppose that young dude my gal married is afraid I'll kill him," said the wealthy ranchman after reaching Omaha, "but he needn't be. Of course when I found my gal receiving the visits of the little dude I swore I would fill him full of holes if he didn't stay off the ranch, but of course I didn't mean it. What suits my gal suits me, anyway. I am going to give my gal a check for $10,000 wherever I find them and make her made home and live on the ranch with her dude. Of course he is no account, but what suits my gal Anna suits me."

HOG AND HOMINY LEAD.

Foods Placed First In Professor Atwater's Analysis.

AMERICANS ARE THE BEST FED.

Interesting Experiments show Salt Pork and Cornmeal to Be the Richest Nutrients—Value of Fish as a Brain Food—Vegetables the Cheapest Food.

Few persons know what a staple food is according to Professor Atwater, the Connecticut scientist who makes a specialty of analyzing food and determining its value, says a New York special in the Chicago Times-Herald. He has just concluded a series of remarkable experiments, and the result is that he finds pork and hominy to be the most nutritious and economical food. It is surprising, however, with beans, rice or potatoes sugar is found to be very valuable as a nutrient. Professor Atwater commends candy, especially for children, as one of the most nutritious of foods. The cereals far outrank all other foods for both nutrient and fuel values. Even in this analysis the popular idea is contradicted, and we find oatmeal ranking far below wheat flour. The most valuable of all our food products in point of nutrient and fuel value is cornmeal.

The New York World further mentions the publication of the study of Atwater's theories, and, according to the latest experimentalist, there is also a common misapprehension concerning eggs. Most people eat eggs even with an effort, deluding themselves by the thought that they are nourishing. New eggs are one of the least nutritious of foods. Dried white beans are more than eight times as nutritious as eggs. Oysters are one of the poorest of our foods in nutrient value, while fish are almost equally valueless as muscle producers.

Professor Atwater announces that the popular idea that fish are rich in phosphorus and are consequently excellent as a brain food is a mistake. There are a score of common food products more valuable as brain food than fish. The foods which are richest in nutrients and fuel will also be a surprise to most people. Average meats fat salt pork is to-day the most valuable food. None of the meats or fats accompany, however, with beans, rice or potatoes sugar is found to be very valuable as a nutrient. Professor Atwater commends candy, especially for children, as one of the most nutritious of foods. The cereals far outrank all other foods for both nutrient and fuel values. Even in this analysis the popular idea is contradicted, and we find oatmeal ranking far below wheat flour. The most valuable of all our food products in point of nutrient and fuel value is cornmeal.

Among the most interesting results of Professor Atwater's investigations are the tables showing the exact quantity of food of various forms consumed by men of different nationalities and in different trades and professions. The most poorly nourished men, according to these statistics, are the poorer class of laborers in Italy. Their food for a day consists of about a pound of protein, or those producing matter, and 2,000 calories of fuel producing substances. A large part of the population of Japan, though fed with entirely different foods, subsists on about the same quantity of nutrients. The average English laborer, on the other hand, consumes almost exactly twice the quantity of nutrients and fuel producing food.

It was found that the average American student and the class of mechanics in New England who do hard muscular work subsist on the same food value. In this scale the laborers of Norway, Sweden and Germany rank next. The largest quantity of nutrients consumed by any class of men in the world was found to be the face of the New England machinist and other workers who are required to endure great physical strains. These last estimates show that Americans of all classes are the best nourished people in the world.

Professor Atwater has discovered, he believes, the sources of American energy and brain power among all classes in the quantity and nature of the proteins and fuel producing food consumed. One of the practical effects of Professor Atwater's experiments is a series of tables showing the comparative costs of the nutrient and fuel elements in everyday food.

The calculations are made to show what may be bought for 10 cents. The figures are almost startling when applied to meats. Ten cents for example, will buy 50 of a pound of sirloin steak, which would have a nutrient value of but .08 of a pound and would yield but 320 calories of fuel value. On the other hand, 10 cents will buy 2.50 pounds of the neck of mutton, and this would contain .20 of a pound of protein and 1,825 calories of fuel value. Another surprise is found in the case of veal cheap. Ten cents will buy but .50 of a pound of this meat, which would contain but .08 of a pound of protein and 355 calories. The same amount of money would buy two pounds of shoulder of mutton, with .25 of a pound of protein and 2,050 calories.

In the entire list of meats shoulder of mutton is the richest in nutrients and fuel value. Fish, even the cheapest kinds, are expensive foods when their exact scientific value is considered. Cod, bluefish and mackerel are found to be especially rich in nutrient values as compared with other food products, though all fish, with the exception of salt mackerel, are poor in fuel value.

Vegetables are enormously rich in fuel value. It is noticeable that while 10 cents expended for meat will buy on the average but about 3,000 calories of energy the same sum will buy 2,000 to 9,000 calories of fuel value if paid for cereals. Wheat flour ranks first for its fuel value. Among the vegetables potatoes, turnips and beans rank almost with wheat in fuel value.

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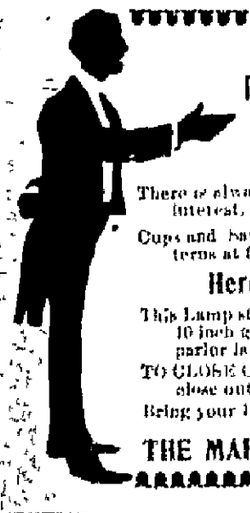

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FALL WOKE HIM UP

But That's About the Damage Done to G. Johnson Who Walks Out a Third Story Window.

MISHAP OCCURS AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

Mr. Johnson, Who Is a Well County Farmer, While Not Injuring Himself by the Fall, Works Havoc to the Wires of the Electric Light Company.

[illegible] Wood [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Johnson [illegible] the [illegible] Company [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

Perils of Hunters and How to Avoid Them.

SOME IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS.

Correct Way of Holding a Gun in Climbing Fences—Dangers to Be Guarded Against—Precautions to Be Observed in Boats and Wagons and Wounded Comrades.

With the coming of the game season, which opens in most of the states in September and October, the newspapers regularly begin the chronicle of accidents from firearms. These accidents are as recurrent and as frequent as fatal as the drowning catastrophes of the swimming and boating season.

The testimony of the Maine and Adirondack guides and, in fact, of nearly every man who has had a long experience in dealing with amateur hunters is that to out of every 100 accidents are due either to ignorance or to carelessness, says the New York Herald. Guns are left standing loaded in exposed places, are drawn muzzle foremost through brush fences, are loaded carelessly into wagons or are thrown, regardless of quick acting locks, into the bottoms of boats. Considering the extent to which even those of considerable experience are guilty of these indiscretions, it is surprising that there are not more fatal accidents to be recorded in the course of a season rather than that there are so many.

With the up to date hammerless gun, equipped with the safety lock, there is not much danger to the hunter in ordinary handling, but even such weapons the cautious or experienced huntsman will not leave standing or lying about his camp unless the charges have been drawn. The majority of amateur hunters, however, are not provided with such weapons, and in using the old fashioned shotgun or rifle the only safe rule is to exercise the greatest possible caution.

In the pursuit of the game birds, which afford the greatest amount of sport to hunters in the eastern and southern states, frequent climbing of fences is necessary. These fences are of all kinds and patterns, from the primitive brush or rail structure to the trimly built dividing line of boards or wire. One of the most frequent causes of accidents is the careless holding or handling of guns in getting over or through one of these fences. Many cases have been recorded where unthinking men have climbed a fence and then pulled their guns through after them. In such cases there is always danger of the hammer or trigger catching on some protruding twig or joint, with the result that the hunter himself or anybody who happens to be in the vicinity is likely to receive the full effect of the gun's discharge.

Another method to be avoided in fence climbing is that of holding the gun down on a level with the knees. In this case, if the man slips and pitches forward, the gun is likely to be fired into his body. The only correct way of holding the ordinary gun in climbing a fence is with the weapon across the shoulder, stock foremost and hammer turned downward. In this case there is very little likelihood of any damage being done, even though the gun be accidentally discharged.

In getting out of or into a boat or wagon the gun should never be drawn out by the barrel, as there is always a chance of it catching on some obstruction and being fired. Nor should a loaded gun be thrown down across the thwarts of a boat or into the bottom of a wagon, for the same reason. In handing a gun to another person it should be held well out from the body, with the muzzle pointing upward, so that if discharged its contents will go into the air. Whenever possible the charge should be withdrawn from a gun before it is carried about in either a boat or a wagon, and always on laying the weapon aside after a day's hunting it should be unloaded.

Where a party of men are hunting together in a wooded country special care should be taken to know the whereabouts of the other members of the party before discharging a weapon in any direction. In walking through a forest trail the gun should be held with the muzzle pointing up and the lock held close to the shoulder, where there is no likelihood of its catching on projecting twigs or branches. Finally and most important of all is the rule which every experienced hunter indorses, never, intentionally or unintentionally, point the muzzle of a gun at any person.

In the reading these directions seem so simple as to be hardly worth expression, but in practice they are entirely disregarded by a great many men who ought to know better. One need only read the reports of accidents which are certain to be published in the newspapers every day from now to the end of the hunting season to be convinced of this. Every region where moose or deer are hunted has a half dozen stories of men who have been killed by mistake for game, and every man who has had much experience in still hunting knows how easy it is to mistake a human being for a deer in the distance and in the uncertain light of the forest undergrowth.

An accident of this sort which was typical of its kind occurred a few seasons ago in the Cranberry lake country in the Adirondacks. Two men, one of whom is still living in New York, started out one evening to secure a "jumping shot" on one of the small ponds near their camp. When they reached the pond, they separated and started out in opposite directions. As one of them, who may be called B., was working his way along the shore he saw a movement in the bushes on the opposite bank and a moment later caught a glint of red. Thinking it a deer, he raised his rifle and fired. The patch of red disappeared, and B., with a shout to attract his comrade's attention, ran to the place. There he found his friend with a bullet hole through his heart. The unfortunate man had taken off his coat, and in the dull light B. had mistaken the red flannel shirt which he wore for the flank of a deer.

B. was alone in the wilderness with the dead body of his friend and the nearest camp half a dozen miles away. He carried the body until he came to a broad, flat rock, and there he spent the night with it. The horror of that night turned B.'s hair white, and he never fully recovered from the shock of his frightful experience. The spot where he spent the night is still known as Dead Man's Rock.

PEARLS IN RIVER MUSSELS.

First Prize Lone Fisherman Picked Up Worth Sixty Dollars.

There was a rush of pearl seekers to Boonton, N. J., the other day owing to the recent discovery of a bed of pearl bearing mussels in the Whippany river one mile from Boonton.

The pearl bearing mussels were found in the stretch of the turbulent stream which flows east from the white bridge on the Mount Freedom road. A few days ago Augustus Wright was fishing the stream for perch and while wading slowly along came upon a bank of black clay about 100 yards in extent. The clay was sticky, and while Wright was plowing through it he noticed several shells sticking out of the dark mud.

Stooping down, he examined the shells and found them to be a species of mussel. Breaking open the one first picked up, to his intense surprise he saw a flawless pearl more than half the size of a pea. He was so excited at his find that he immediately rushed into the village of Boonton and displayed his treasure to a jeweler, who gave his opinion that the pearl was of much value, but would not put a price on it, advising Wright to take it to Newark. This he did and received $60 for his find.

He at once returned to Boonton, determined to stake out the whole pearl claim on the Whippany river before any one else learned of his good luck and reap a harvest, but Mr. Shippen, the jeweler he consulted, had been talking about the discovery of Wright, and William Mitchell, Fred and John Sherrette and Shippen at once went to work on the mussel bank.

In two hours they found 30 pearls which, based on the price that Wright got for his one, ranged in value from $30 to $150 each. The most valuable one was a huge, flawless black pearl found by Wright. Before the searchers had been at work long a crowd of villagers gathered on the bank of the stream, and the owners of the land on each side of the river came down and ordered Wright and his party to stop searching on their property. This Wright and his friends refused to do.

Late the other afternoon the pearl seekers left for Newark to dispose of what they found, while the mud bank in the river is being examined thoroughly by crowds of villagers.

They Have Some Driving Power.

With a pretty Philadelphia girl tugging off the golf championship, remarks on the slowness of that town, says the Washington Post, are much out of place.

Baggage Checking in England.

The baggage checking system, which is universal in America, is coming into use in England.

FREAKS OF THE CENSUS

Strange Occupations Set Down by Enumerators.

SOME PUZZLING ENTRIES MADE.

One Professional Drunkard in Indiana—Southern Children Recorded as Farm Laborers—Attempts to Classify Tramps—A Pennsylvania German Enumerated as a Villain.

One of the most interesting side issues in the twelfth census now being compiled is that which shows the vagaries of the army of enumerators who gathered the vast mass of census statistics, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. Great care was exercised in the selection of the large number of enumerators, and as a rule they proved to be persons of intelligence. In a few cases, however, the necessities of the service were such and the available material so scarce that persons of mediocre ability were appointed as information gatherers. This was particularly the case in some parts of the south and west, with a scattering in the other regions. Notwithstanding the fact that every enumerator had carefully prepared instructions and schedules, the latter having printed headings over the columns for names, ages, occupations, nativity, etc., some of the enumerators succeeded in making amusing and enigmatic entries. The young women who manipulate the punching machines in the census office have found themselves sorely puzzled over some of these records.

Whenever the punchers found on the schedules an occupation which does not appear in the specially prepared and printed list furnished by their chiefs, they are instructed to punch it either "O. T." meaning "other things," or "N. G." standing for "not gainful." Thus when an enumerator in Indiana gave the occupation of a man as "drunkard" the puncher was in a quandary what to do. Her chief came to the rescue and informed her that drinking intoxicating liquors was certainly not a gainful occupation, especially as the next column on the schedule showed the man in question was so engaged 12 months in each year. She was therefore instructed to punch it "N. G." The same rule was followed when other enumerators entered a woman as an inebriate and certain men as tramps.

A New York enumerator, who was perhaps something of a sleuth, entered several men in his district carelessly as "crooks," "pickpockets" and "gamblers." For some reason these were entered under the head of "not gainful" pursuits. A Georgian who cites on an extensive scale about the neighborhood in which he resides will appear in the census as "odd jobs." His occupation will be found very properly under the head of "other things."

Each entry made on the schedules being paid for by the government at a prescribed rate, an enterprising enumerator in Ohio, seeking to swell his temporary income, sought the assert of a number of "Weary Willies" on the outskirts of his town and entered them. To each of these he gave the occupation of "tramp, not gainful." One of the western enumerators put down a worthless fellow, known as the town character, in the following: "Name, ——; occupation, loafer; not gainful; unemployed 12 months in the year." An aged veteran of the civil war was entered in the occupation column as "lives on pension" and another as "miser," while still another was reported in the same column as "lives on savings." Some of the other oddities of occupation are given: "boarding," "visiting," "not at work" and "assembly inclined." Of course none of these can be found in the prescribed list of occupations, and they are consequently entered variously in the "O. T." and "N. G." columns.

In many of the returns from the rural districts from the south a large number of children under 10 years of age are recorded as farm laborers, and under the proper headings it is said that they are so employed eight months and attended school but two months in each year. Two southern housewives appear in the occupation column as "does housework" and "minds baby."

Numerous Indians whose names have been taken either on the Dawes or Cherokee rolls, with here and there a Hebrew type-shoe are given as horse traders and forgers by the Indians and to quite frequently as "the boy." A Kentucky woman whose husband is entered as an "idler" gave her occupation as "washing and wishing." The puncher who came across this entry contended that the phrase meant that the woman was washing to support her 12 children and lazy husband and wishing that he would go to work and assist in the maintenance of their numerous offspring. In many of the returns from the southern states men of means and leisure are entered in the occupation column as "gentlemen" and in one instance as "rich." An invalid in Illinois is given occupation "laid up," and a paralytic figures in the same column as "has fits."

It remained for a Pennsylvania enumerator to record a German 15 years old as "occupation—villain." Whether this was the enumerator's personal estimate of the man or whether the German himself gave this unique and suggestive occupation is not known. Neither is it known whether the villain was entered as "N. G." or "O. T."

The twelfth census when completed will show many other odd entries concerning the occupations of upward of 50,000,000 people in the United States.

PRICE ON CAPTIVES' HEADS.

Charges Against Chinese—Incident During Struggles of the Season.

According to advices received at Victoria, B. C., from China by the steamer Empress of Japan, the other day, the Chinese government encouraged the slaughter of prisoners by the payment of ten taels blood money for the head of every foreigner brought in, says the New York Sun. The daybook of Viceroy Yu Lu, which has fallen into the hands of the allies, has a number of entries telling of money paid to Boxer leaders. The following entries are made:

"Taels, 100, paid for the heads of two American marines killed in advancing to the relief of Tientsin on or about June 14. Taels, 50, for two guns captured on the same occasion."

This explains the accounts which have been received of the beheading of wounded. When Captain Bates and his three marines fell during the en-

CAPTAIN G. F. F. WILDE.

gagement of Admiral Seymour's forces at Hsi-ku-tai, attempts were made to decapitate all. The next night some Chinese were found toiling in the mud at the task, trying to escape, were bayoneted. One clung to a log, and when this was opened the Americans found in it the head of the dead gunner Watkins.

A characteristic story is told by The Japan Advertiser of Aug. 25 of an incident during the Oregon's accident. It seems that the Chinese cruiser Hai-chi, whose commander, an officer of western training, had no sympathy with the Boxers, was at Taku at the time of the fight there. On the next day, desiring to change her anchorage, she changed it at the rate of 24 knots on the way to Chefu. Just before arriving there she discovered the Oregon lying helpless on the rocks and tendered assistance, which was cordially accepted by Captain G. F. F. Wilde. While lying by along came a Russian cruiser, whose commander, going on board the Oregon, inquired who the Chinaman was anchored beyond. On being told of the very great value of the assistance she had rendered, the Russian commander shook his head and said that it would be his duty to take possession of the Chinese warship, whereupon Captain Wilde said, "Well, I'm a bit embarrassed just now, but there is plenty of ammunition here, and my guns are in excellent condition."

The next day the Russian left, and Captain Wilde, visiting the Chinese commander, advised him, as he had two or three American refugees aboard, to fly the American flag at his fore.

Chinese Rifle.

A favorite Chinese weapon is a native made rifle of one inch caliber, requiring two men to handle it.

HORRORS OF THE STORM

Newspaper Woman's Graphic Story of Galveston Disaster.

PEOPLE DAZED BY AWFUL SCENES.

Winifred Black Tells of Her Visit to the Ruins of the Island City—Thrilling Incidents of the Storm—Desperate Situation of Sufferers—Need of Money and Disinfectants.

I begged, cajoled and cried my way through the line of soldiers with drawn swords who guard the wharf at Texas City and sailed across the bay on a little boat which is making regular trips to meet the relief train from Houston, says Winifred Black, the New York Journal's correspondent at Galveston, writing under the date of Sept. 11. The engineer who brought our train down from Houston spent the night before sleeping around in the wreck on the beach looking for his wife and three children. He found them, dug a rude grave in the sand and set up a little board marked with his name. Then he went to the railroad company and begged them to let him go to work.

The man in front of me on the car had floated all Monday night with his wife and mother on a part of the roof of his little house. He told me that he kissed his wife goodby at midnight and told her that he could not hold on any longer, but he did hold on, dazed and half conscious, until the day broke and showed him that he was close on the piece of dried wood. He did not even know when the woman that he loved had died. Every man on the train—there were no women there—had lost some one that he loved in the terrible disaster and was going across the bay to try and find some trace of his family, all except the four men in my party. They were from outside cities—St. Louis, New Orleans and Kansas City. They had lost a large amount of property and were anxious down to see if anything could be saved from the wreck. They had been sworn in as deputy sheriffs in order to get down to Galveston. The only kind of martial law, and no human being who can not account for himself to the complete satisfaction of the officers in charge can hope to get through.

We sat on the deck of the little steamer. The four men from out of town cities and I. Beyond us the little boat's wheel plowed its way through the calm waters of the bay. The cities shone down like a constellation, but along the line of the shore there was a great leaping column of blood red flame. "What a terrible fire!" I said. "Some of the large buildings must be burning."

A man who was passing the deck behind my chair heard me. He stopped, put his hand on the bulwark and turned down and looked into my face, his face like the face of a dead man, but he laughed. "Buildings!" he said. "Don't you know what is burning over there? It is not wife and children—each little skeleton! Why, the tallest was not as high as that!" he told his hand on the bulwark—"and the little one was just learning to talk. She called my name the other day, and now they are burning over there, they and the mother who bore them. She was such a little, tender, delicate thing, always so easily frightened, and now she's out there all alone with the cold ladies, and they're burning them up if you're looking for somebody, there's plenty of them to be found over there where that smoke is drifting."

The man laughed as he said it and began to walk up and down the deck. "That's right," said the United States marshal of southern Texas, taking off his broad hat and letting the starlight shine on his strong face. "That's right. We've had to do it. We've burned over 1,000 people today, and tomorrow we shall burn as many more. Yesterday we stopped burning the bodies at sun-

We had to give the men on the barges whiskey to give the stevedores courage to work. They carried out hundreds of the dead at one time, men and women, children and babies, piled up on each other as high as the barges could stand it, and the men did not dare to go ashore for fear they would not get back again. "Look," said the man who was walking the deck, touching his shoulder with his shaking hand. "Look there!"

I turned and saw close to the boat's side, and I was looking at the white, bloated body of a child, whose head was missing, its shoulders and arms and legs gone, and floating on top of the water, pale marble statues, free of flesh. The grotesque, white forms looked like sleeping children of darkness in the early gray dawn, floating up to the light. The horrible, half-human shapes were ghastly. We pushed and fended with the boat's oars, trying to get away from the floating, white objects. They looked like the statues of sleeping children, but they were not. They were the dead of Galveston, and we were on our way to the relief. The ground was white with the skeletons of the several feet of water stood in the middle of the street. The soldiers were carrying out the dead from living, stretched out on the wet sands the hideous, bloated corpses, and stacked in the sunlight with their naked, ghastly limbs. They shrank away from the contact with death, as through under the protection of the United States flag.

We got to the hotel after some trouble. The proprietor, fashioned plaything [illegible] a line of food [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

FROM FRANK F. FOX

His Wife, Ida May, Files a Petition in Divorce Asking for a Legal Separation.

DESERTION AND UTTER FAILURE

To Provide for Her and Their Minor Child on the Grounds Upon Which She Relies for a Decree—An Answer Filed in the Hoffman Insurance Case—Court Notes.

Life on the matrimonial sea having become irksome to Mrs. Ida May Fox, she, by her attorney, L. E. Myers, Saturday filed a petition for divorce, asking the court of common pleas to dissolve the bonds which bind her to Frank F. Fox. They were married July 28, 1894, at Upper Sandusky. One child, Mabel Marie, was born of the union.

Mrs. Fox states that about August 1, 1896, her husband deserted her, without cause, and has since refused to provide for her and her child, or assist in any way to support them. She asks for a divorce and the custody of the child.

In the matter of John Hoffman against the Mutual Insurance company, the defendant, by its attorneys, Scofield, Dorfee & Scofield, filed an answer Friday afternoon to the plaintiff's petition, setting forth that the constitution and by-laws of the company, as printed on the policy, are part of the policy, and Peter Hoffman, by signing the contract, was made a member of the company, or else he was never insured therein.

The answer alleges that the policy and insurance was terminated March 16, 1899, when Peter Hoffman transferred the farm to John Hoffman, for, according to the constitution, the defendant required all policy-holders to sign the constitution and by-laws that they become members of the company, thus making them mutually liable to assessment to pay losses of all members. The plaintiff failed to observe those conditions, therefore was not insured and was not a member of the company. It is asked that the petition be dismissed.

The bar docket for the September term of court, which began last Monday, has been completed. It contains 189 matters, of which eighteen are for divorce.

STOLEN HORSE

And Crazy Thief Located at the City of Tiffin.

Some ten days ago a man entered a pasture field on the farm of Henry Haines, three and a half miles west of Lakeville, as stated in these columns, and stole a horse. Nothing was heard of horse or thief until Saturday, when Marshal Fall of Kenton received a letter from Tiffin saying that a horse and the supposed thief had been captured. Mr. Fall at once suspected that this was the horse stolen from Mr. Haines, and he and Haines went to Tiffin Saturday afternoon. They found the horse to be the one stolen from the pasture field, and it was sent home.

The thief is a crazy man and is said to be an escaped lunatic from the state hospital at Columbus.

GENERAL CHAFFEE

Is Ordered To Withdraw the American Troops from China.

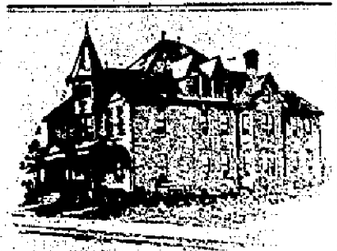
Washington, Sept. 25.—The following bulletin was issued from the adjutant general's office today:

"Instructions of the secretary of war were cabled to General Chaffee today that, pending negotiations for settlement, the legation guard of a regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry and six light battery, under the command of General Chaffee, will remain in Peking for the protection of our minister and American interests, and that the remainder of General Chaffee's force, along with the staff officers not required, stores and material, will be sent to General MacArthur at Manilla."

Dr. W. H. Hinklin has returned from Columbus, where he witnessed the operation on Mrs. Murray Wilson. She stood the operation well, but her case is looked upon as a very unfavorable one owing to the fact that a cancerous condition of the gall cyst was found.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store. 50 cents.

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf



DR. AUGUSTE RHU, (W. R. U.)
DR. HERCAN RHU, (W. R. U.)
(Late of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.)

Physicians and Surgeons

Their Private House at Iowa Wesleyan for the reception of Patients.

Office hours for outside patients for treatment in diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Electricity, Fitting of Glasses, etc., from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

AN UNLUCKY PRINCESS.

A Granddaughter of Queen Victoria Seeking a Divorce.

A Berlin correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says:

Princess Aribert of Anhalt, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is said to be estranged from her husband, whom she left so suddenly in the United States, traveling incog. She wants a divorce.

It has long been known here that the married life of the princess in the re-

PRINCESS ARIBERT.

verse of happy, and, owing to the unsavory reputation of her husband, popular sympathy would be altogether on her side were it not for her English birth, English training and English way of looking at everything.

A couple of years ago she suddenly left her husband and proceeded without any warning to the Mediterranean with her brother, Prince Albert of Slesswig-Holstein.

Lard to Ice Cream.

How is another revelation of the inner ways and secret workings of things. It comes from some one who is in the secret of the ice cream makers. It is not well always to investigate too closely the ingredients put into food made out of the house, or, for that matter, into the ingredients that go to make even the best domestic dainties. But it will do no harm to tell this one little story. There is a delightful creamy smoothness to some of the popular, though cheaper, grades of ice cream. It is a pleasant smoothness and suggests real cream from the Jersey cow, and from that cooling dish the imagination can wander away, if it will, to pastoral dreams of running brooks and country breezes. There may be a connection with country life through the ice cream, but it is not by way of the cow, much of it. That delightful smoothness comes from lard, quantities of it, that go into the frozen dainty in place of milk cream is not to be thought of which might go into the ice cream, though precious little of it does.

The Sweetheart Ring.

The sweetheart ring is a product of the past summer. It is a band of heavy gold, in which is set, instead of a jewel, a flat cube of gold, on the surface of which the initials of the recipient and the donor are intertwined. Thus it may be used as a seal. The idea is that when a flirtation is on between a summer girl and a young man they exchange these rings, which are by no means hindered in the sense that an engagement ring is. Apropos of this, there is said to be quite a code of etiquette involved in the sealing wax used by the owners of sweetheart rings. Red is never proper at this stage, because it means ardent love. Blue is a favorite color, signifying truth. Green means that the affection is fresh and tender, while yellow indicates jealousy. The sealing grace of the sweetheart ring lies in the fact that either the youth or the maiden may return his or her ring without offense. Philadelphia Record.

Women Cyclists Abroad.

Wheelwomen in Europe meet with many difficulties. In Russia everything is managed "by order of the czar," and cycling is no exception to the rule. Before a woman can possess a wheel she must obtain royal consent, and this is granted quite sparingly in Russia. France resembles the right of the husband as ruler and therefore a wife cannot join a touring club until she has received a signed permission from her husband. In Florence women cyclists must carry two bells to warn pedestrians of the machine's approach. Men are only required to have one bell.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Gold and Silver Trimmings.

The gold and silver which are to be so popular this season in so many forms must be used with discretion, particularly the gold. It is seen already on blouses and jackets, coat-suits and waistcoats and unattractive. A little gold is a good thing, but too much of it is garish. The varieties of materials in which it is to be seen are increasing constantly. They were chiefly the plain, tightly woven gold and silver ribbons to be seen last winter, but now they are to be seen with loose meshes, which make them prettier for many purposes.

Her Individuality.

The American woman is showing with each season more and more individuality and independence in her outfitting. Style is not everything with her, and best of all she wants to know whether a thing is becoming as well as beautiful. And when it comes to frankish styles they are received more than jolly if advocated at all. The modiste and dressmaker have a different course to cope with lately from the woman of a quarter of a century ago, who took anything that was offered to her because she was told it was stylish.

STORMING OF TIEN-TSIN

Admirable Work Done by the Japanese During the Battle.

FINE ACTIVITY OF THE INFANTRY

An Extraordinary Rapid Movement Most Active Feature of the Fighting Around the Chinese City—Russians Emboldened by Victory Two Days of the Allies.

A London Times correspondent writing from Tien-tsin on July 21 gives interesting details of the fighting about Tien-tsin, which the allies had highly resolved should be carried with a rush by an army of fighters not to be outwitted twice under similar circumstances. The attacking force consisted of the Japanese troops, reinforced by the Russians. He says: Emboldened by the brilliancy of the allied operations, their own superiority increased to such an extent that the settlements were relieved practically once more to a state of siege."

In describing the movement of July 9 the correspondent says: "Immediate was no longer possible. Something had to be done." And then he tells how the west arsenal was captured and cleared, the pivot of the movement being formed by a force of Japanese Mongolians

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA

and a battalion United States marines under Major Waller.

"Perhaps," he writes, "the most striking feature of the day's operations was the extraordinary rapidity with which Japanese infantry can move. Japanese infantry do not double; they trot, and, what is more, they keep on trotting. We watch the infantry of all nations here, and without doubt the Japanese are the best. A fast, fine-fit, of some military appearance. Their artillery was generally handled quickly brought up and quickly used. It was a beautiful sight," he adds, "to see the Japanese infantry go, but not for the Chinese who shot them down. Nowhere or did they see them turn their backs or falter. A moment or two more, and then 'Chinese run.' The Japanese are fine. General Fukushima hospitably entertained the representatives of foreign officers next day, and the entire staff gave for which time to advance. It did so in a wide sweep, the enemy hardly retreating before the gentlemen. Only on the left bank of the Japanese were any found."

Under cover of British naval guns, the writer explains, the Russians and Germans advanced 2,000 strong to take the Chinese batteries on the Lutai canal. Simultaneously a force of about 4,000, consisting mostly of Great Japanese, 900 British, 800 Americans, 800 French and 50 Austrians, was to attempt the capture of the city. General Fukushima commanded the Japanese and General Dalmond the rest of the troops. The two forces started out before 2 a. m.

"After heavy fighting," he continues, "the Russians captured the batteries on the north bank of the Lutai canal and destroyed the two Chinese camps. Leaving a force to attack the forts at dawn, the main body returned to camp in the evening, having lost in round numbers 170 men. On our side of the river they were far heavier. A constant stream of wounded seemed to emerge from the gateway in the mud wall. Outside to right and left of it they lay in long lines, often two or three deep. Splendid work was done by British naval officers and men and by the men of the First Chinese regiment in bringing them in. Nearly all American wounded were carried out of fire by our men, who returned again and again to get more."

Whatever the future may show as regards the native fighting qualities of the First Chinese regiment they certainly possess in a highly developed degree the quality of positive courage so often before displayed by Chinese coolies. The incident of the sealing builders at Taku in 1858 is a well known case in point. Major Pereira of the First Chinese regiment was hit while conducting a stretcher party of his men, and Captain Olivani was killed while making his third journey to the place where the Ninth American regiment were. Twice he went for their wounded and the third time to take them ammunition, men of the First Chinese regiment accompanying him each time.

Paying a high tribute to the Japanese, the correspondent adds: "As in all other respects the Japanese army is splendidly equipped medically, but even their medical corps were inadequate during the first days to cope with the number of the cases that came along."

SOME ALARM

Is Occasioned by the Condition of Secretary Root's Health.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Information has reached the war department from Southampton, Long Island, to the effect that the condition of Secretary of War Root has become more serious. Two weeks ago to-morrow an operation for the removal of a carbuncle from the back of the neck was performed. At that time it was thought that the wound would prove thoroughly successful and it was believed that the secretary would speedily regain his normal health. However, symptoms have developed now which are causing his friends alarm and his family grave anxiety.

AT FOSTORIA

Mr. Frank A. Walsh and Miss Bridget Are Married.

Mr. Frank A. Walsh and Miss [illegible] were married at the Immaculate Church, Fostoria, Sunday morning at nine o'clock, Rev. Father J. B. Hennessy officiating.

Mr. Walsh is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh of Patterson street. He is now employed in the restaurant business at Coshocton, where, with his bride, he will make his future home. The bride is one of Fostoria's most popular young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have the best wishes of their many friends in their happy undertaking.

HARRY D. BELT

Is Made Chief Surgeon of the Transport Crook.

The following Monday Tuesday special to Tuesday's Ohio State Journal tells of the good luck of a former Marion boy:

Dr. Harry D. Belt of this city has been appointed chief surgeon of the transport ship Crook, which plies between New York and Havana. He has reflect the rank of first lieutenant and a salary of $1400 per year and expenses. Dr. Belt is a son of Rev. Leroy A. Belt of Kenton, the distinguished Methodist minister.

UP STREET

An Endeavor Will Be Made To Bring Mr. Roosevelt.

If possible the Republican committee will have Theodore Roosevelt, candidate for vice president, bring up street on the occasion of his visit here in October. It is not known whether or not this can be accomplished. If it is possible for the candidate to come up street a monster open air meeting will be arranged.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael McGrath of Silver street Tuesday morning.

Here We Are Again

with one of the best air-tight stoves on earth

If you did not get one last year you must not fail to call and see this stove before buying.

One half your coal bills saved by a Hermetic Favorite Air Tight.

The Marion Department Co.

205 & 207 E. Center St.

SHE LOVES IT

with good reason, for it not only makes the best bread extant, and so gratifies her pride as a baker, but she eats it herself, and so gains in health and strength. What makes it so good? She uses "OUR PRIDE" flour exclusively, because she has tested and appreciates a well-made flour from matured wheat, properly grown on rich lands. Made by

The Marion Milling & Grain Co.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month thus saving patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all need the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as good reason leads him to be solicited.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Those often given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most delights to cure. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to die in other States, and a large number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is provided with a complete collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the sufferer's diseases better than the sick can themselves. His wonderful gift of reading one's eyes, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have caused wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his note book for future reference, and by so doing ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child. Do not prostrate but can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No suffering, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of few. After graduating his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges and several times reviewed the whole profession. He also travelled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye and Ear Links, and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars to improve every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to perfect himself by familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with the correct and proper remedies to cure them, and in most such cases, therefore, it would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscretes practice produces. These wasting powers are rapidly and eventually undermine the constitution, inducing nervous debility, and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies which perplex mankind there is probably none to which perplexes in general practice show so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them; and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless reached by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember every moment of neglect lessens your chances at the favorable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

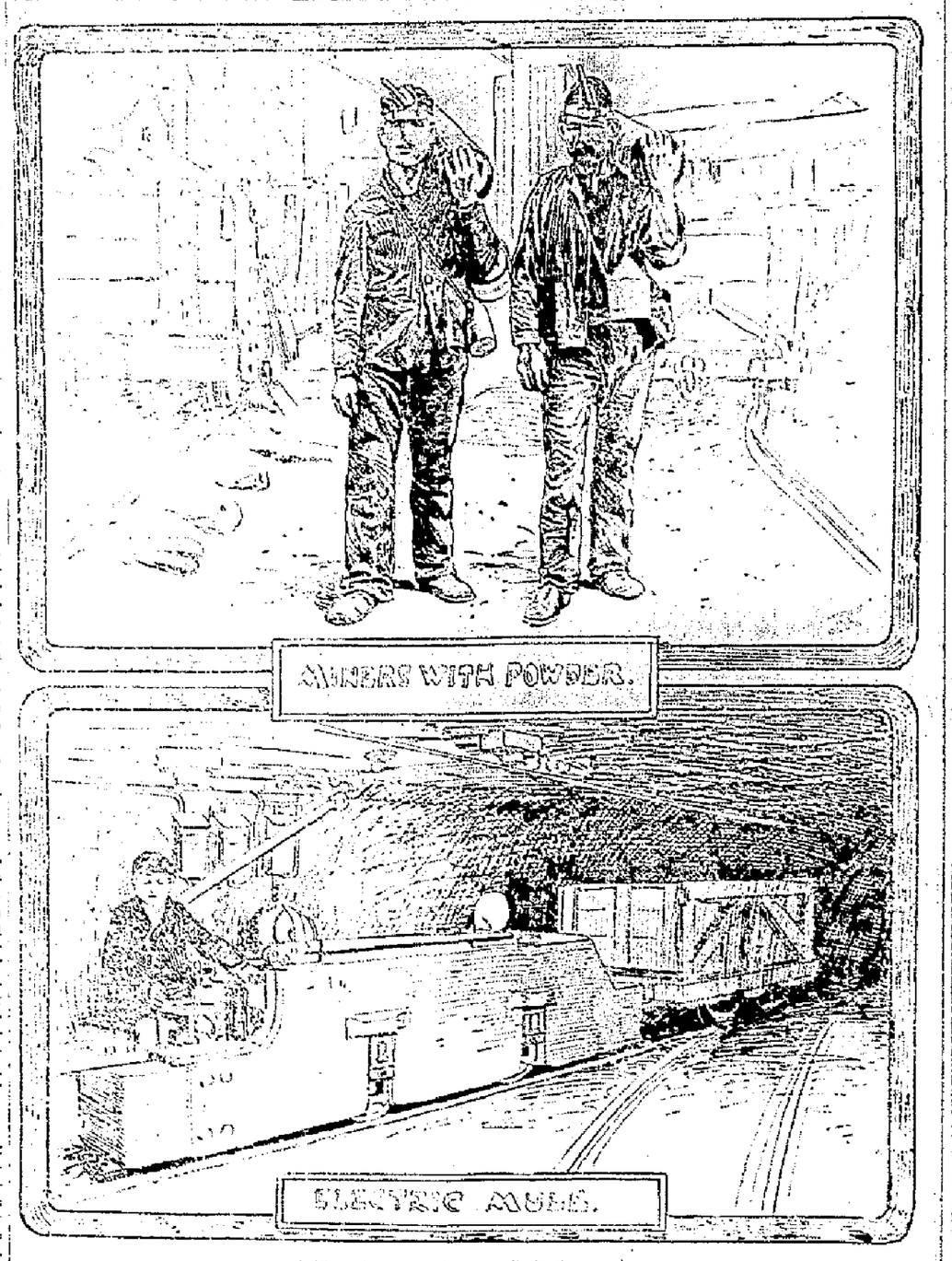
Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Medicines sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and atleast learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the office or at the institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, Oct. 10. Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1900.



MINERS WITH POWDER.

ELECTRIC MULE.

(From Photographs taken especially for this paper.)

EVERYDAY SCENES IN THE LIFE OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINER.

The upper picture shows the miners with cans of the much discussed powder upon their shoulders. When photographed they were returning the powder to a company store after the strike order had been issued. The lower picture shows the electric mule. This cold blooded motor draws the coal cars in the mines, and one machine will perform the work of 12 mules.

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CHINESE AVAILABLES FOR PEACE COMMISSIONERS

NEXT to a responsible government, the crying need of the hour in China, it would seem, is a body of patriotic statesmen to give rise to the troubles and the demands under upon the in this critical part of its

The emperor, the empress herself, in fact, who practically [illegible] and barely sustained their government was left without

This intolerable condition of though it might be considered right of penile justice, since the emperor has been so often guilty of the law of individual but is almost as embarrassing to the

[illegible] has the traditional [illegible] right to [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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CHANGE OF ISSUES

In the Great Empire State Richard Croker Has Ordered Imperialism Dropped.

TRUSTS ARE OPPOSED INSTEAD

Chairman George Long, Who Is at Head of Democratic Campaign in Ohio, Returns from Europe to Find a Discouraging State of Affairs. Gossip in Politics.

Chairman [illegible] of the national committee of the Democratic party, who was absent in Europe when the Democratic state convention was held and [illegible] to be [illegible] the platform adopted by that convention, for [illegible] abandoned as an issue in all the counties of New York under orders from Richard Croker, the autocratic political boss. The question of imperialism is to be relegated to the rear [illegible] the Democrats of [illegible] Ohio, but the issue [illegible] to be put to the front and worked for all it is worth in an appeal to the passions and prejudices of the wage earners [illegible] by the greed of their bosses in the shape of trusts. The [illegible] that the corporations which create employment for many thousands of men in New York and the other states, who are now working overtime at full wages, is ready to make it dangerous for them, when present conditions are contrasted with those which prevailed four years ago.

* * *

State Chairman [illegible] says [illegible] interview some time ago in which he made the prediction that the [illegible] of imperialism would be abandoned as an issue by the Democrats before the campaign was half over and the administration made in a New York dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer yesterday that this had been done by the Democrats of that state, adds to General Dick's reputation as a political prophet. The Democrats of the country are practically without an issue. Colonel William J. Bryan, Private Secretary Dunne and Governor Hanna in fact, do not [illegible] the commercial advantages to the country in connection with our possession of the Philippines. Senator Hanna in a speech at Chicago a few days ago, offered to treat the Democratic presidential candidate anywhere at any time and discuss the Philippine question, but the Nebraskan did not care to face the Ohio statesman [illegible] offered the invitation.

* * *

Congressman John J. Lentz's invitation to General Dick to a joint discussion of the Great Labor troubles has been overlooked by General Dick, who prefers to give his entire time and attention to the management of the Ohio Republican campaign. Mr. Lentz has only one congressional district to look after, while General Dick has a whole State [illegible] and [illegible] to see his own. If any [illegible] be made to Mr. Lentz's challenge, however, General Dick, who was a member of the committee of conference, which investigated the Anthracite labor troubles, knows how a full and complete discussion of the [illegible] addressed before the association of [illegible] opponents from that of the Democratic governor of the state, in which he excoriated the [illegible] for the free, fast and impudent use of militia in calling upon President McKinley to send troops, the governor stated that the militia was unable to cope with the disturbers of the peace, and that a state of anarchy existed which the state authorities were unable to suppress. General Lentz's letter to Congressman Lentz is a complete answer to Mr. Lentz's harangue and misrepresentation of the facts in the case as [illegible] and everyone who followed the testimony in the case will readily recall.

* * *

State Senator George S. Lentz, who was absent in Europe when he was elected as chairman of the Democratic state committee, has returned from foreign monarchies to find numerous of home. Mr. Lentz did not exactly understand this new question, which has explained that of 16 to 1, and was just preparing to read about it when the word came from New York that it was to be abandoned. Mr. Lentz was shocked in Europe when the Kansas City convention was held and [illegible] to find out [illegible] the declaration of principles [illegible] be [illegible] by a Democratic convention on this [illegible] Mr. Long finds the Democrats of the state without any organization and [illegible] the hope of winning in the Buckeye state. He has [illegible] one of the state committeemen to hold [illegible] Monday, when the [illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] will be [illegible] Mr. Kurtz is [illegible] Mr. Long finds [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democratic newspapers of the state. Mr. Kurtz is in most perfect accord with the policies and declared principles of the Republican party, and says the issue to do is to [illegible] After the presidential campaign [illegible] and the state campaign next year. He says there are many [illegible] why President McKinley should be [illegible] and many who Mr. Bryan should not be. Mr. Kurtz stands strong and willing to do what ever he can in his power to [illegible] the Republican victory in Ohio.

* * *

Ex-Congressman Joseph H. Outhwaite, one of the best known Democrats in the country, is out with a letter in which he endorses his action in voting for McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Outhwaite voted for Palmer four years ago on the money question, which he still regards as an issue, and that of imperialism also. There are very few Democratic leaders in Ohio who oppose Expansion [illegible] Outhwaite is one of them, who is not [illegible] to do so.

* * *

There is unusual activity among Republican state headquarters these days, and many visitors, every one of them seeking to get some encouraging [illegible] from their respective localities. General D. I. Dunbar the [illegible] of the campaign will have the assistance of the officers of the Ohio League of Republican clubs, who [illegible] with [illegible] and in the [illegible] last year.

SQUIBS.

IN WEST MARION

A Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conley Dies Today.

Lenna Conley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Conley, died at her home in West Marion this morning at 7 o'clock after a long illness with [illegible] fever. She was [illegible] years old and has been suffering with [illegible] for [illegible] months and three days of age.

The funeral [illegible] from St. [illegible] church at [illegible] o'clock.

CALEDONIA MAN

Takes a Better Half in the City of Delaware.

Morris John McClure, who is [illegible] Caledonia, [illegible] secured a marriage license today which [illegible] Morris John McClure and Anna [illegible] of Caledonia, [illegible] for life at his home in the [illegible] neighborhood. As [illegible] he has [illegible] be charged no [illegible] for [illegible] Franklin County.

There was a [illegible] Caledonia [illegible] Mr. McClure [illegible] Caledonia [illegible] Delaware.

THE TENDER LEGS

Marion's Famous Fishing and Hunting Club Was Organized Six Years Ago.

HAS ONLY TEN REGULAR MEMBERS

The Club Regards Camping Trips to Michigan in 1895, and the Outing to the Wolverine Woods and Lakes Has Been an Annual Affair Ever Since—Has No Others.

The Tender Leg [illegible] are personally ready that the [illegible] of sportsmen who love [illegible] are [illegible]. Several [illegible] of [illegible] and fishing the [illegible] lakes and streams on the [illegible] of Mr. Bigelow have [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] friendship in that line. Every member of the Tender Leg club must now be a [illegible] in the art of angling and [illegible] every [illegible] of the gun. The [illegible] who are [illegible] in [illegible] membership sympathize with the poor fellow who is obliged to stay at home and read his book by the Schoolmaster, or the apprentice who can at times angle in the [illegible] pools for the larger bass. With friendly [illegible] in the [illegible] who must be content with the weekly [illegible] for [illegible] squirrels and quail, for do not the Tender Legs, once a year, journey in the [illegible] of the boundless forests of Michigan, and in that sportsmen's Arcadia spend a couple of weeks in [illegible] and fishing.

The 11th of October of each year generally finds the Tender Legs in camp or enroute for the site of their annual outing. Two weeks are spent in the forests far from railroad or town. The half-month each year is one of enjoyment. Shut off from the cares of business, it is no wonder that these [illegible] and such enjoyment with rod and gun.

Since October 1, 1895, J. E. Schaffner, J. W. Thew, Edward Hoverter, J. K. Ewing, M. H. Kirchner, Charles Schaffner, A. C. Edmondson and Charles Hartzman constitute a party [illegible] two weeks at Little Manistique lake, on the Northern peninsula of Michigan. It was at this time that Mr. Ewing first had the [illegible] Charles Hartzman suggested that the party be called the Tender Leg Club, as a departure from the name usually applied to [illegible] hunters and prospectors in the West. The suggestion met with the approval of the [illegible] of the party and the name was adopted.

The first outing was the most memorable one that the club ever enjoyed in the way of sport. The game laws were such then that big game could be killed. Two deer were seen during this outing by members of the party and the [illegible] headed them [illegible] the club [illegible] although [illegible] the latter when the season was [illegible] open for killing deer.

The club [illegible] was sent and all [illegible] purchased. Each member has his [illegible] shot, rubber [illegible], gun, etc. The [illegible] camp stove has been added to the [illegible]. This is the [illegible] of Mr. Charles Hartzman. The Tender Legs also possess a [illegible] and [illegible], or [illegible] camp life.

[illegible] to the organization has been [illegible] J. C. Schaeffer, [illegible] of the [illegible] department and [illegible] Hartzman, [illegible] attends to the correspondence.

Besides the annual outing the Tender Legs are [illegible] each year, on January 1, at the home [illegible] by J. E. Schaffner, the [illegible] can [illegible] the birthday of that [illegible]. Other members of the club [illegible] social affairs [illegible] each year, which are always much enjoyed.

Since 1895 seven of the original members have dropped out, and new ones have taken their places. In 1899 the club was reorganized and the membership limited to ten, with the privilege of the club inviting one or more guests to accompany it on each outing, with the unanimous consent of the members. The present Tender Legs are J. E. Schaffner, J. W. Thew, A. C. Court, A. C. Edmondson, Fred Hoverter, E. H. Hopkins, Frank Crist, W. H. Schaffner, D. W. Mercer and Charles Hartzman.

In 1896, 1896 and 1897 the Tender Legs were encamped at Sage's lake, Emmon county, Michigan. In 1898 they located their camp on the bank of Plant lake, Michigan, but in 1899 were found back at Sage's lake.

This year they expect to camp at Peregrine lake, Grand Lake Michigan. It is possible, however, that some other location may be chosen.

The accompanying picture was taken under the club's auspices.

BELLEFONTAINE NOTES.

Judge Don H. A Wild Man Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

[illegible] Judge Don H. [illegible] of Logan county [illegible] Bellefontaine [illegible] Monday for Marion, where he will take several weeks' vacation at a Marion [illegible] Judge Don is [illegible] of the Bar.

A wild man with long hair and [illegible] beard [illegible] Bellefontaine [illegible] with great [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] Marion [illegible] Judge Don [illegible] [illegible] Dunlap [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TO CRUSH TRUSTS.

Insincerity of Mr. Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

ABOUT ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Only Possible Method of Reaching the Matter Is by the Republican Plan of an Amendment to the Constitution Giving Congress Full Power Over Trusts.

"If, contrary to my belief and hope a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the states, empower congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce."—W. J. Bryan's letter of acceptance, 1900.

"That little "if" gives the whole thing away. "If" Mr. Bryan does not know what Democratic committees of congress have reported upon this very point, and "if" he does not know what the United States supreme court, through the Democratic chief justice, has decided upon this point, he is mighty poor stuff of which to make a president. "If" he does know it, and withholds it from the people, with intent to deceive them with mere word-making, he is still poorer stuff by as much as dishonesty is worse than ignorance.

In fact, this official declaration of the Democratic candidate is in strict keeping with the party's entire position upon this question. They have done any amount of kicking up a dust but there is not a vote on the records, or any official act, that amounts to a minute of real restraint of the evils that they talk so loudly about. Bryan's letter, for instance, repeats all the customary platitudes upon the subject, but proposes practically no remedy except this "if." For it is a fact that congress can do no more than the present laws allow until the constitution shall be changed.

Our first authority for this is such distinguished Democrats as Culberson of Texas, Oates of Alabama, Bynum of Indiana, Stockdale of Mississippi, Goodnight of Kentucky, Bentley of Louisiana, Buchanan of Virginia, Champ of New York, Layton of Ohio and Wolverton of Pennsylvania—the Democrats constituting the majority of the judiciary committee of the house of the Fifty-second congress, which had 236 Democrats and 88 Republicans.

The Democrats had everything in their own hands, and it was their report that declared that "none of the methods employed by the trusts in controlling the production or disposition of their products are in violation of the United States laws," and that "it is clearly settled that the production of manufacture of that which may become a subject of interstate commerce and ultimately pass into protected trade, is not commerce, nor can manufacturers of any sort be instruments of commerce within the meaning of the constitution."

This view since has been fully and finally confirmed by another most distinguished Democrat, Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court, in his announcement of the majority decision of that court in the Knight case (156 U. S. page 11), in which he declares: "That which belongs to commerce is within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that which does not belong to commerce is within the jurisdiction of the police power of the state."

Judge Fuller makes the identical distinction indicated in the report of the Democratic house judiciary committee, to-wit, that manufactures are not commerce, when he says, in the same opinion, "commerce succeeds to manufacture and is not a part of it."

Further along, there is still more specific prohibition by Chief Justice Fuller of the very power of congress which Bryan now limits by his "if," wherein the court says: "The power to regulate commerce is a power independent of the power to suppress monopoly." Again, the United States supreme court, in its decision in Gibbon against Ogden, says, "The fact that an article is manufactured for export to another state does not of itself make it an article of interstate commerce, and the intent of the manufacturer does not determine the time when the article or product passes from the control of the state and belongs to commerce."

With the constitution itself thus interpreted by the supreme court, upon the broad ground of the distinction between the powers and rights of the states and of the national government, Mr. Bryan plays with words or displays his ignorance, in his letter of acceptance. We may note, in this connection, that the only dissenting judge of the supreme court was a Republican, Mr. Justice Harlan, who urged that the constitution now confers the necessary power, but the court held otherwise.

Thus, there is no "if" about it, so far as congress and the highest court are concerned. Nevertheless, the Democrats flatly refused to vote for a constitutional amendment so recently as the closing hours of the present congress. Only four Democrats out of 163 in the house voted for the constitutional amendment that their own judiciary committee had practically proven to be indispensable, and that their own chief justice of the supreme court has utterly derided except for show purposes. They refused their votes, although Mr. Bryan, in his letter of acceptance, expresses himself in favor of an amendment to the constitution that will give congress power to destroy every "if" in the category. Yet his party now "kicks" against such an amendment. Is Bryan afraid of it? And what part of the Democratic record is he afraid to face?

Why, the only thing approximating anti-trust legislation ever passed by congress was the Republican law for the protection of trade rights. The only pretense of the Republicans was the fact that the Democrats had failed to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law, by adding to the provisions already held to be constitutional, adapted from statutes already tested in the supreme court of the United States. It provided for a fine of $5,000 for each offense, and for two years in the penitentiary. It proposed to forbid the use of the mails to officers of corporations carrying on business for purposes declared to be illegal; to forbid their products interstate transportation, and to compel witnesses to produce books and papers under their control, even though they pleaded such proof would be evidence against themselves as guilty parties to an illegal combination. It also gives any one the right to prosecute offenders that are conducting business by illegal methods, while the present law limits such privilege to the department of justice.

"In the preparation of this bill," he was stated to the house, "decisions of the courts have been carefully scrutinized that nothing might be omitted which would strengthen it, and nothing inserted that might weaken it when attacked by the courts." The bill was passed by the house, and is now pending in the senate, for the Democrats could not stop it. They opposed it all they dared, except to vote against it. "If" Bryan and his party were sincere, or really meant to do anything, why did they not do it last June? "If" either the proposed amendment or the pending bill were not quite to their taste, why was it that substantially the only amendment that they suggested was one that "would practically displace, if it did not absolutely destroy, the protective system of the country?" Representative Alexander, of New York, well said, "A more vicious attack against it could be conceived. By a single stroke of his pen, a president could wipe out the customs duties that sustain the government and strike down the system that gives this country its great share in the world's prosperity. Such a provision might close the doors of factories, and throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of workmen, without notice or hope of a return to work. Such a suggestion is equivalent to burning the house in order to expel the intruder." Yet in his acceptance letter, Bryan loudly reiterates this very threat and attack upon our entire industrial system as part of his scheme of correcting the evil of combination. And about this he seems to have no "if."

This Republican bill is proposed to strengthen another Republican bill, which is substantially the only United States law upon the subject of trusts, monopolies and combinations. The so-called Sherman anti-trust act was enacted July 2, 1890, and has been tested in the United States supreme court and sustained by it. If it has fallen short at any point, the Democrats have had repeated control of congress in the past ten years, and might easily have done something more had they meant business.

In the 54th congress, the Democrats were in power and through their committee on manufactures (including such Democratic leaders as Wilson of West Virginia, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Bynum of Indiana, and Bacon of New York) assumed to investigate the trust question, and for six months did nothing except pay their clerk out of the treasury and then report in these words: "They limit this report to submitting to the careful consideration of scientific observers the facts shown by the testimony taken before the committee." That is, the Democrats dodged. But the next congress was Republican, and it enacted the Sherman anti-trust law, and no Democratic congress has since amended it or tried to, or done anything except talk.

This Republican statute was the first definite anti-trust law in the entire country. As this was declared by John Sherman, an Ohio Republican senator, and by Reed, another Republican leader, in 1890 fathered the interstate commerce act, which invoked the supreme power of the constitution for the control of the railroads. The supreme court has sustained both, and now the only barrier left is the constitution, which the Democratic party has failed to break up. A constitutional amendment is necessary, of course, to reach the trusts, which have grown up in the last four years of Republican rule, a few months before the presidential election, with the little "if." His plan contemplates unlimited destruction by abusing not all corporations, as he has repeatedly declared, or by the Democratic proposed plan of compelling universal free trade by presidential proclamation without notice, which has been well described as "war like, Canadian, Japanese, or reciprocal—or run mad." But it is Bryanism.

MARSHALL'S OPINION

PERTINENT DECISION REGARDING OUR ACQUIRED TERRITORY.

Florida Purchase Furnishes a Complete Precedent for the Philippines—Words of the Ablest Chief Justice the Democratic Party Ever Furnished.

Chief Justice John Marshall, the great Virginian, of the United States supreme court, long ago as President Monroe's time announced by authority that all the Americans in America against the rights of the United States in its acquired territory that the Bryan Democracy are waging today. In a decision concerning the recently acquired territory of Florida, for which the United States had paid $5,000,000, the supreme court by Chief Justice Marshall said (Peters, page 511):

"The course which the government has taken will require that in deciding this question the court should take into view the relation in which Florida stands to the United States. The constitution confers absolutely on the government of the Union the powers of making war and of making treaties; consequently, that government possesses the power of acquiring territory, either by conquest or by treaty.

"The usage of the world is, if a nation be not entirely subdued, to consider the holding of conquered territory as a mere military occupation, until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by the treaty, the acquisition is affirmed, and the ceded territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession or on such terms as its new master shall impose. On such transfer of territory it has never been held that the relations of the inhabitants with each other undergo any change. Their relations with their former sovereign are dissolved, and new relations are created between them and the government which has acquired the territory. The same act which transfers their country transfers the allegiance of those who remain in it, and the law, which may be denominated political, is necessarily changed, although that which regulates the intercourse and general conduct of individuals remains in force until altered by the newly created power of the state."

. . . . . .

: "GRANT SELF-GOVERNMENT : TO LUZON UNDER AGUINALDO : WOULD BE LIKE GRANTING : SELF-GOVERNMENT TO AN : APACHE RESERVATION UN- : DER SOME LOCAL CHIEF.—Gov- : ernor Roosevelt. :

. . . . . .

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, is no free-thinker, but a stalwart "Immortalist." Speaking to the Methodist Honor Legion at Brooklyn the other day, she said to those most heroic veterans of the entire American army: "Now that this great, clear light of patriotism is with you, I see it go toward the future, the pleiade of patriotism and justice. I see that nowhere shall our flag go except on a mission of justice and liberal thought, and where it has once gone under no circumstances shall it ever be recalled."

FINANCIAL RECORD.

American Money Loaned to Foreign Governments.

MR. BRYAN'S SILLY COMPLAINTS.

Gold Standard Has Made Money Plenty, Instead of Scarce—Shall We Negative the Conditions Which Have Made a Creditor Nation of a Debtor One?

Four years ago the United States Treasury received $65,000,000 in gold from Europe, but it was of borrowed money, and had to be taken on bare terms for the treasury, in order to get it at all. It was part of $262,315,400 borrowed at 4 and 5 per cent by the last Democratic administration, during parlous times, largely because of the free trade that Bryan helped to enact. Within recent months ten American loans to the national treasuries of Russia, Germany, and Great Britain amount to $50,000,000 in gold, with $10,000,000 to Sweden now to be added. In the meantime the country has had more than two years of war, Republican, several hundred million dollars, and the McKinley administration has also borrowed over $100,000,000, not to refund former debts and at 2 per cent interest in place of 4 and 5 per cent that the Democratic administration had to pay. Besides this, the McKinley administration has made some substantial reductions upon the principal of the debt during its term. In spite of all the increased and extraordinary expenses that it has had to meet.

This simple record of actual results would itself stand as a splendid monument of the administrative skill of William McKinley and his assistants, and a just ground for their continuance in power, but now comes one Bryan, W. J., with a confidence-killing complaint. One out of it is that the Republican administration is in favor of the perpetuation of the national debt, when the public records prove that it has been the Republican party that has paid on the public debt more than four million dollars in that way, and that the only increase since the civil war was the increase caused by the lamentable panic in the Democratic administration, when Cleveland and Carlisle were compelled to borrow 262 million dollars to meet current expenses and stop the panic into which the Democratic policies had thrust the country. As a Democrat, Mr. Bryan, it would seem, should wish to save his party from having these facts recalled, instead he does even worse. In a speech at Monett, Mo., he said:

"The Republicans are now boasting that we have reached a point where we can loan money to people in other countries. I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why should any man send his money to Europe for investment if he could find a place in this country to invest it? Money sent abroad for investment must be sent for one of two reasons—either the man who sends the money over there thinks more of the people over there than he does of the people here, and does it for love and devotion, or because it is a matter of business; that is, because he can invest it to a better advantage in a European country than he can in this country."

In a complete contradiction to this statement in a New York special to the Cincinnati Enquirer, in comment upon the curious coincidence of Cleveland borrowing $50,000,000 of European gold, and four years later the American lenders to the greatest governments of Europe $65,000,000 of gold. This Enquirer special says:

"If any one talks with our financiers, those two transactions being the subject of the conversation, he will discover that without any difference of opinion it is asserted that the earlier transaction, that of four years ago, is regarded as an indication of distress, embarrassment and serious financial and currency crisis in the United States. On the other hand the transactions of this year, in which the order of creditor and debtor has been reversed in favor of the United States, is good proof of financial strength, of unexpected growth in wealth."

These men must certainly know their own business, or they would not be entrusted with the vast responsibilities that they carry; and they are talking business, not politics, when they converge together upon a subject of such moment to the civilized world. Their explanation is, and all agree in it, that this changed relation is traceable exclusively to the tremendous increase in our commerce with Europe and the East, especially to the increase in our sale of manufactured products, an increase which in four years has created for us a gross trade balance of not far from $2,000,000,000. They all say that it is this trade, supplemented as it is by our enormous domestic trade, the maintenance of which is shown by the character and quantity of our imports as well as by the clearing house transactions, that has made this new relation possible.

The simple question for every voter is whether he cares to risk a change from such conditions as these, in wise legislation and skillful administration co-operate completely with all that nature may have done. Instead of antagonizing and nullifying the action upon this country. The Democratic policy proved most disastrous. The Republican policy is proving most prosperous. There was no individual prosperity in general adversity such as the Democratic policies brought about under Cleveland. With such general prosperity as the Republican policies are adding under McKinley, there is every opportunity for individuals being well. Who is going to vote to upset everything with free trade and free silver—the only business proposition advocated by Bryan—except ultimately ruin people?

CAN NOT WAIT.

SILVER QUESTION IS INVERTITE. THE PHILIPPINE IS OUT.

What Bryan Could Do in One Day If He Were Elected—Must Take Years to Prepare the Filipinos For Full Self-Government and Permanent Conditions.

The Kansas City convention declared as its fundamental issue of imperialism to be "paramount" McKinley declared the money question to be the "paramount issue." And McKinley is right. The Philippine problem can not be settled in a day; it can not be reduced to competition in one presidential battle, even in 1900. Any form of government which may be set up there, either by the present administration or by Bryan (in the improbable event of his election), could not possibly be a stability. The first step must necessarily be tentative.

Take our own Cuban, for example. The war of the Revolution showed the weakness and inability of the old Articles of Confederation. All our leading statesmen realized that a new form of government was necessary, or else the Thirteen Colonies would revolve themselves into independent states. The Revolutionary war closed in 1781, but it was eight years before the present constitution was adopted.

If it required eight years in our own case, with the homogeneous population, intelligent and competent, how long will it take in the Philippines to evolve a form that will meet the advancing needs of the people, while preserving to them from the very first the personal guarantees of the United States constitution embodied in the bill of rights? It will be remembered that in his instructions to the Philippine commission the president made these guarantees the fundamental principles upon which they should act.

Though it will take years to bring this problem to a final and satisfactory conclusion, yet were Mr. Bryan elected, he could in one day destroy our present financial system, from currency and payments to the silver standard, precipitate a financial panic, ruin our credit, and stop the march of industrial progress. Worse than all, these conditions could not be changed for four years. Mr. Bryan is a man who believes earnestly in himself. He plans his own theories and does not allow the experience of the world. Were he elected, we would have four years of irrational disaster, without the hope of escape.

Is it worth while to bring about this condition of things simply because of an imaginary danger in the Philippines? With the exception of some plots under Spain, the organization of the form of government upon which the Taft commission is now engaged is necessarily tentative and temporary. Remembering the fact that New Mexico and Arizona have been under a territorial form of government for 50 years, that Alaska was for a generation after it fell into our hands without any organized government, is there any reason why the nation should be hesitated to establish the political future of the Philippines permanently and finally? In point of fact, it can not be done and will not be done.

DANGER OF BRYANISM.

Overconfidence of Republicans the Only Danger This Year.

Major John Byrne, president in 1896 of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, avows that 16 to 1 is still "the immediate issue" of the present campaign, and safety in no direction than McKinley's election, for he regards "Mr. Bryan as a very dangerous force, a fanatic of great power, the tool of the most gigantic trust ever attempted to control the market as a great fraud the silver of the world."

He has serious fears as to the result, due entirely to the overconfidence of the Republicans and Gold Democrats, who "forget that the best organized political machine in the world has espoused the cause of silver. The silver trust is rich, and knows business. The people may be influenced. Now it will be too late to correct the mistake. The enemy at the present hour has more of the gold than is promising for the future."

"I would appoint an attorney general," is a Bryan remark in regard to the trusts, declaring that the official would be a man to do what he, as "President Bryan," might wish to have done. By the same token, the same attorney general would have his orders to find out the loopholes that he could in the laws for financial safety, and the Bryan, etc., secretary of the treasury would have orders, likewise, to make the most mischief he could out of those loopholes.

"Protect the 50-cent dollar" is the immediate issue of the campaign. Bryan's letter of acceptance puts its peril beyond dispute.

BRYAN ANSWERED.

His Question on "Citizens or Subjects" at Laporte.

THE NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES.

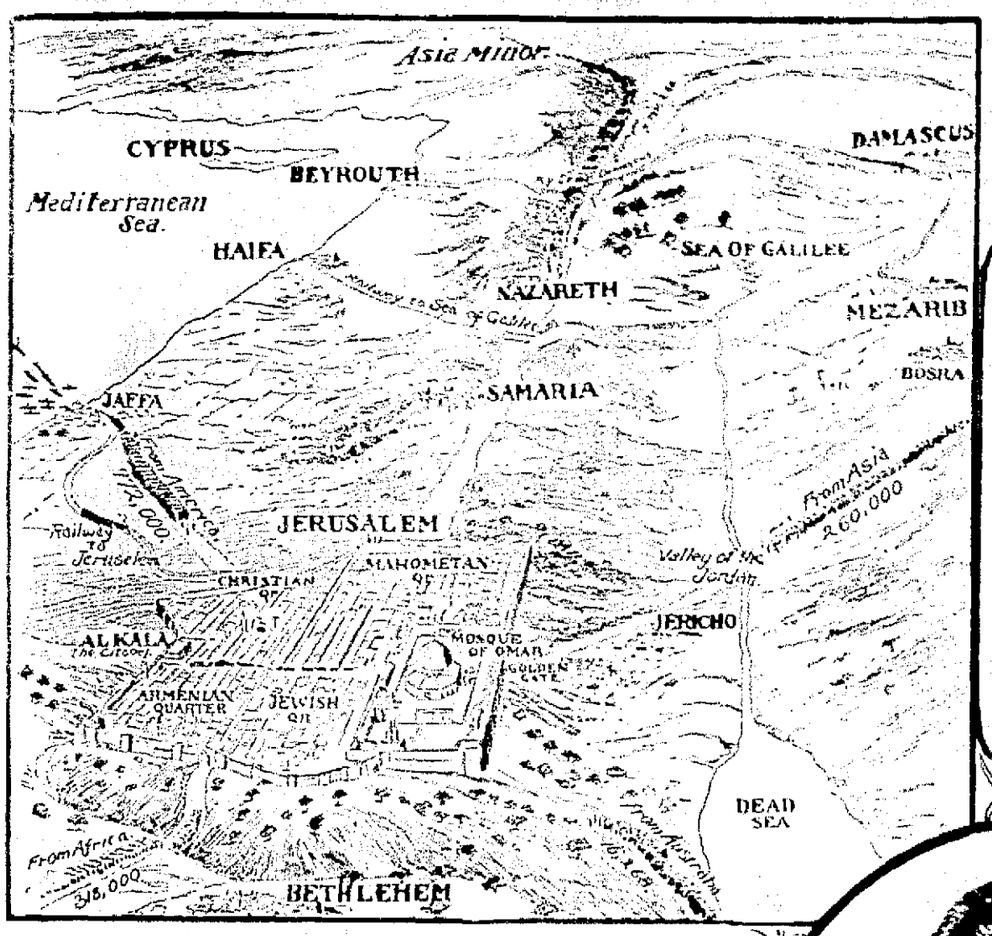
They Have Been Disfranchised by the Democrats—Are They Citizens or Subjects of the United States?—Occasion for the Question.

Mr. Bryan in his speech at Laporte, Ind., on Wednesday, said that the Democratic party had disfranchised the negroes in North Carolina, and asked if they were not still citizens of the United States. They are not. If Mr. Bryan's question is to have any point, it must be addressed to Mr. Bryan's own party, which has been the most active in the disfranchisement of the negro.

We wish to call Mr. Bryan's attention to the fact that the negroes in North Carolina, as in every other state in the Union, are exactly the same as they were before the war. The only change is that the Democratic party has succeeded in depriving the negroes of their votes, which they formerly cast, largely under the influence of the Republican party. The negroes are citizens of the United States, and have all the rights of citizens, except the right to vote. They have the full right of suffrage to their own government. They have elected colored Senators (for instance, Pinchback, of Louisiana) and Representatives, and have held office in the states and in the United States. They

THE ZIONISTS WOULD PURCHASE PALESTINE.

THE virility of a race and the solidarity of a people are shown by the fact that more than 1,800 years after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the many thousands of them are still looking forward to a revival of their ancient prestige as a nation in the land of their fathers. The "Zionist movement," which was crystallized in the formation three years ago



WHENCE THE STREAMS OF IMMIGRATION WOULD FLOW TO JERUSALEM.

THEO HERZL.

MAX NORDAU.

of the "Jewish company" for the practical realization of a century long dream as a concrete fact, has awakened the interest not only of patriotic Jews, but of philanthropists who pose as Hedonists or disinterested promoters of human happiness.

The universality of the sentiment: Palestine and Jerusalem for the Jews—the reoccupation of the Holy Land by the exiled descendants of those to whom it once belonged—shows that it knows no distinction of creed, but is participated in by many to whose attention it has been brought. By some the scheme has been pronounced Utopian, even chimerical; but from the fact that some of the greatest and most famous men of the time have given it their support is argued the eventual success of the enterprise, which is, in brief, to plant in Palestine a self supporting colony, to be constantly augmented until all the country available is apportioned. The movement avows a triple purpose: To rescue the unfortunate Jews from countries where they are maltreated and denied equal rights, to foster Hebrew literature, and to preserve and perpetuate Hebraic nationality. And this colonizing venture is made more in the sense of furnishing a "spiritual center," a rallying point, a retreat for the oppressed and a nucleus for a national entity, than as the foundation of a political state.

The acknowledged leader of the movement is a celebrated author of Vienna, Dr. Theodore Herzl, who set the ball rolling in 1897 by issuing a call for a world congress of Jews to be held in Switzerland. At that time he said: "Palestine is our never to be forgotten home. The name alone is a powerful rallying cry to our people. Should the sultan grant us Palestine, we will pledge ourselves in return to regulate the Turkish finances. My idea is to ask for the sultan financial aid on the following terms: Turkey to receive from the Jews on allowing them to settle in Palestine with privilege of self govern-

tion and permission for enacting to a certain degree independent legislation under the suzerainty of the sultan, an annual tribute, say, of £500,000, to be increased gradually to £5,000,000. This will be insured for 20 to 30 years from the capital funds guaranteed fully to cover all necessities. From this tribute a loan could be increased, according to the amount of tribute, to £100,000,000."

It has been objected that Palestine, though more than 1,200 miles in area, is a ragged and mountainous country, with impoverished soil and hillsides denuded of trees. On the other hand, it has been pointed out that its climate is well nigh perfect and that its products range through an extensive scale, comprising nearly all the cereals, fruits and vegetables of the temperate and semi-tropical zones. On this score, if the promotors of the colony use the wise measures adopted by the French in Algiers—planting trees on the hillsides and inaugurating extensive irrigation works—there need be no apprehension whatever.

Finally, as was shown at the recent meeting of the Zionists in London, there has been a popular acceptation of the movement, and it is believed that the prospective colonists will be peculiarly well adapted to their work as agriculturists. There are, all told, only 150,000 Jews in Turkey in Asia, while in Russia alone the Jewish population aggregates the enormous total of 4,500,000, in Austria-Hungary 1,852,000, in Germany 567,000, in Roumania 200,000, in England 161,000, in all Africa 250,000 and in the United States 750,000. It is not believed that there will be extensive emigration from either England or the United States, but that it will come from those countries where the Jews have been subject to oppressive restrictions. But if all the Jews of the world should respond to the call of the Zionists there would remain upon Palestine in several vast streams more than 4,000,000 people.

There are minor differences as to the methods to be employed, some holding that the words of the prophet, "Ye shall not be redeemed with money," absolutely preclude the employment of financial means. These doctrinaires, however, are likely to be overruled, as the scheme is financed by the wealthiest men of the world, with millions behind them. There is ample guaranty of success from this standpoint; the scheme has the indorsement of such men as Max Nordau, the author of "Degeneration" and other notable works, Moses Gastel, Hirsch, a scholar of renown all over Europe, Dr. Mandelstamm, a celebrated physician of Russia, Professor Bokanski, a talented jurist of St. Petersburg, and many others who have recognized reputations. But there are still many difficulties to be overcome.

It has been urged as an insuperable objection that the sultan would on no account allow such an extensive grant of colonization to be carried out in Turkish, or, rather, Mohammedan, territory. But this has been met by citing the well known predilection of the Mohammedans for the Jews, to whom many of them are racially akin and most of them religiously more nearly allied than to any other people. The Jewish prophets are held in veneration by the Mohammedans as second only to Mohammed, while Jerusalem, next to Mecca and Medina, Jews and Christians, ranks with the Mohammedans next to the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina.

There is, then, no insurmountable racial objection to the scheme and absolutely nothing to fear from any political entanglement or possible war cloud in the future, while the financial aspect, it is well known, will appeal powerfully to a ruler like the sultan of Turkey, whose exchequer is in a chronic state of depletion.

A GLIMPSE OF HSU-CHING-CHING, PEKING.

Built about the wall surrounding the Forbidden City of Peking is an artificial mountain of coal 3 miles long and 100 feet above the level of the surrounding country. It is the boast of Peking that Marco Polo described it more than 600 years before the advent of the Yankee globe trotter, but the Americans have recently marched through the capital of China.

This vast accumulation of coal, built as a coal supply in expectation of future sieges, appears now like a natural elevation, as cultivation adapted with several pavilions and gardens and an ornamental fountain of the finest in modern times to provide that both of Indian

WILL SPEAK HERE

Governor Roosevelt of New York is To Pass Through Marion on October 17.

WILL SPEAK FROM HIS TRAIN

The Brilliant Vice Presidential Candidate Will Make a Three Days' Tour of Ohio, and Is To Stop in Marion While Enroute from Columbus to Toledo—Political Notes.

Columbus, Sept. 21.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican vice presidential candidate, will be in Ohio, October 15, 16 and 17, and will traverse the state from Cincinnati to Toledo and Cleveland, making no fewer than twenty-five or thirty speeches enroute from the former to the two latter cities. His first speech will be delivered at Cincinnati on the evening of October 15, and on the morning of the 16th he will take a special train for Dayton, where he will speak in the afternoon, but en route to Dayton he will speak from the rear car to such crowds as may assemble at the stations at Hamilton, Middletown and Franklin. On the way to Columbus from Dayton short stops will be made at Springfield, Xenia and London. In the evening he will speak in Columbus, where arrangements are made for a monster demonstration in honor of the distinguished New Yorker and the principles for which he stands.

On the morning of the 17th, he will take a Hocking Valley train for Toledo, speaking enroute at Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Fremont, Clyde, Elyria and Berea, finishing the day and his Ohio tour with a meeting at Cleveland in the evening. From Cleveland he will go to Wheeling and will spend two days on the stump in West Virginia. He will next invade Kentucky, and returning North will visit Indiana. Wherever Mr. Roosevelt has been he has drawn immense crowds and been received with demonstrations of the greatest enthusiasm.

• • •

There are no evidences of apathy among the Republicans in any county in Ohio where the committees in charge of the local campaigns are themselves awake to the great responsibility resting on their shoulders. Wherever meetings have been held the attendance has been large and the enthusiasm unbounded. Senator Foraker in conversation with your correspondent at the Chittenden hotel in this city on Saturday, where he stopped over night enroute to his home in Cincinnati from Cambridge, where he had spoken in the afternoon, dwelt at great length upon the significance of the splendid meetings which he had addressed, as well as other Republican speakers, and he considered this fact a sure indication of Republican success. This is not only true in Ohio, he said, but New York, Maryland and the other states where he had spoken. Senator Foraker will be on the stump continuously from this on till the close of the campaign.

• • •

There was an important conference meeting Chittenden Hotel last Saturday night during Senator Foraker's brief stay in the city, in which Senator Foraker, Chairman Dick, John R. Malloy, Hon. Charles L. Kurtz, State Dairy and Food Commissioner Blackburn and others were present. What was said or done, of course, is known to those only, who participated in the conference, but the thing which impressed me, is the fact that a conference participated in by the gentlemen named, reflects the harmonious feeling among Ohio Republicans at this time and for the first time in many years. What is more, Governor Bushnell has tendered his services to the Republican state committee, and indicated his willingness to make as many speeches in behalf of President McKinley's re-election as possible during the remaining weeks of the campaign. Hon. Henry M. Daugherty has likewise tendered his services to the committee, and both Bushnell and Daugherty will be given a number of important assignments.

• • •

The Democratic state committee is in sore distress. Chairman Long discovered on his return from Europe that the committee had no funds, and he straight away called a meeting of the committee which was held in this city today. The only action taken was the appointment of two committees and a general discussion of the plans of the campaign. One of these committees is to call upon the moneyed Democrats of the state and solicit funds with which to put up an "aggressive" fight, and the other was a committee on organization. The former is composed of Lewis C. Bernard, H. C. Garber, James L. Gorman, George W. Hull and M. A. Smalley. SQUIBBS.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.

Bush, Oliver C.; Cox, C. B.; Dowden, A.; Gay, Orville; George, S. S.; Heltzman, Jacob M.; Jones, Chas.; Jackson, Henry D.; Ketzel, Harry; Lewis, W. Ed; Lenfesty, W. L.; Marion Steel and Motor Co.; Owen, G. G.; Richter, Oscar; Woodland, S. C.; Johnston, Mary; McEvy, Mrs.; Saiter, Mandie; Wallace, Rilla.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

W. Shrock, Ira Seckel, Nelson Abel, John Frame and other hunters are making arrangements to go to Maine next month to put in a few weeks hunting deer, moose and other large game in the large pine forests.

PHILLIP DUTT HOME

Is Scene of Meeting of Farmers' Pioneer Club.

The last meeting of the Pioneer Farmers' Club was held at the home of Philip Dutt. It was opened with a song by some of the club, and the family prayer was repeated in concert.

The first paper on the program was a paper, "Birds and Management of Roosevelt," by Mrs. J. B. Custer, which was very interesting.

The paper by the Grand Lady was read by the Farmer's wife, followed by E. N. Farquhar, Philip Dutt, J. B. Custer and Philip Dutt. Many good and well points in regard to the county fair as it is conducted at the present time were brought out.

During recess all were invited to the home dinner, a bountiful supply of which was on hand.

A song by members of the club followed. The question box was next opened.

Mrs. Emma L. Rader read a paper on "What Girls Should Know." Otis Dutt rendered the poem "Mother's Feet" very nicely.

The recitation by Wade Rider was well delivered.

Ethel Freshwater recited "The House in Pentucket," and the meeting was adjourned.

FARMERS' CLUB

Announces Its Program for Its Meeting, October 1.

The Palmer Farmers' club announces the following program for the meeting October 4, 1900, to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Snedigar:

What Way Would Be Best To Dispose of Our Present Corn Crop?—Philip Dutt. Discussion opened by Mr. Klingfelter.

How To Prepare Corn for the Table, Mrs. Rider.

Fruit Butter, Mrs. G. B. Faulkner, Recess.

Song by the club.

Question box.

Recitation, Ethel Johnston.

Song, Wade Rider and Wm. Bauer.

Recitation, Bessie Rader.

Select reading, Edward Dingler.

Music by the orchestra.

Resolutions.

Whereas, Our home has been invaded by the hand of death, removing from our midst Brother F. W. Harper, therefore

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, who have suffered the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and a loving father, and Marion Home Guards a good and faithful brother and co-worker.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and replies be sent to the family and to the Monitor.

Mrs. J. A. Rice,
Ray Smith,
J. H. Prettyman. } Com.

The Are Sentenced.

A Marysville special to Friday's Ohio State Journal, dated September 20, tells of the sentencing to the penitentiary at that place of Ed. Woodcock, formerly of Marion, and of John W. Scott and Charles McLain. The crime of each is well known to Star readers.

The special reads as follows:

Edward Woodcock of Chillicothe, who was charged with forgery, today pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

John W. Scott and Charles McLain, charged with larceny, pleaded guilty and were given two years each in the penitentiary.

For a New Trial.

A motion for a new trial was filed in circuit court Monday in the matter of John B. Monser against Wm. H. McClure, and others, by the defendants, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank company and John F. Darmody.

Down the Cellar Steps.

Mrs. Wm. Harrington fell down a flight of cellar steps Saturday night, injuring her left leg and arm and the back of her head. Dr. L. D. Hamilton was called and gave the necessary attention.

The photographs collected by the Columbian Enamel Powder company are now being returned. There were nearly five hundred of them, and L. E. Myers' office is crowded with the owners, who are coming in after their likenesses. The work is not being completed according to contract, but all pictures are being returned.

Quick, Free Delivery.

The Leading Pharmacy....

We know of physicians who let their patients go anywhere with difficult prescriptions, but always advise them to bring difficult ones to us. Perhaps this is not fair, but we are satisfied.

The Dumble Pharmacy

M. L. DUMBLE,
121 N. Main St.
Phone 10.

THREE YEARS AGO

J. G. Mann's Horse and Buggy Was Stolen from the Streets of Marion and Lost.

PROPERTY HAS BEEN RECOVERED

A Marionite Moving to Logan County Discovers the Stolen Property in Possession of Minister at West Liberty, Who Returns Horse to Its Owner—Was Sold Six Times.

A strange circumstance of the recovery of a stolen horse and buggy has come to light in Logan county. Three years and two months ago, R. Mann of this county had his horse and buggy stolen, the top being taken from a hitching place in front of the U. B. church. The case of the horse's property could be found, and Mr. Mann gave up his property for lost. The nearly three years the matter has not been thought of.

Last week a Mr. Messenger, a neighbor of Mr. Mann, moved from this county to West Liberty, Logan county. Mr. Messenger had hardly gotten himself located in his new home and filled his eyes to look about him until his glance fell on his former neighbor's horse and buggy. The animal was owned and being driven by a minister, Rev. Mr. Yoder. Messenger sent word to Mann and the latter went to West Liberty to look up his property. He was able to identify the ministerial possession positively, and the minister, convinced he was possessed of a stolen horse, gave said horse up to the owner of it. Five transfers were followed up until traced to Harry Brams of Bellefontaine, who said he had gotten the horse and buggy of a trader at Huntsville. Back of that deal the transfers could not be traced.

Mann secured his property Monday and returned to with it to Marion. As a matter of course, there will be no prosecution, because the several owners seem to have been innocent parties. The recovery of the property after being gone three years, is very much out of the ordinary.

AT UPPER SANDUSKY

Miss Katie Thompson and Mr. Larcomb Are Married.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Culbertson, Mrs. W. Kramer, Miss Anna Thompson, Mrs. Emma Thompson, Miss Pat Thompson and Mr. Earl J. Lee were at Upper Sandusky Thursday evening to attend the marriage of Miss Katie Thompson to Mr. M.W. Larcomb.

The ceremony occurred at 7 o'clock, and was performed by the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Upper Sandusky. At its conclusion, and when congratulations had been extended, an elegant wedding supper was served.

The bride and groom left on a late train for the East, where they will pass a short honeymoon.

Mrs. Larcomb is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson of Upper Sandusky. She is well known here.

Mr. Larcomb formerly resided in Upper Sandusky. He is now a traveling salesman and resides in Texas.

CORONER RHU

Returns His Verdicts in Several Recent Cases of Death.

Coroner Rhu Monday filed his report of inquest on the deaths of Albert Morgantaler, Miss Justina Chalk and John Schneider. The first named the coroner finds met death by being struck by an eastbound Big Four passenger train. The coroner of the train testified before the coroner that he saw that the people were trying to beat the train across the track and that they were going north.

The death of Schneider was caused by taking a fave of rough-on-rats.

Taken Suddenly Ill.

C. Butler of Owen fainted at the foot of the stairs leading up to Dr. S. H. Bratton's office, Saturday evening. He was carried up to the doctor's office, where he was given medical attention. It required a couple of hours to fully revive him. He was placed on bed at a hotel, where he remained until taken home Sunday.

Funeral of an Infant.

The funeral of a little son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cook was held at the Montgomery township M. E. church Saturday morning.

MRS. M. L. THOMPSON

Dies at Her Home in Big Island Township Sunday Noon.

Mrs. M. L. Thompson died at her home in Big Island township Sunday at noon. The lady was thirty years of age, and had been a sufferer for some time with a lung trouble of which she finally succumbed.

The deceased leaves a husband and one son to mourn her loss, who was well known in this city and county.

The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Good Hope church in Hardin county.

FINANCIAL MATTER

Keeps Little Earnest Ruth Out of School for a Time.

Ernest Ruth, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ruth, has returned to school after an absence of several days due to a very peculiar accident.

The lad placed a dime, a nickel and a penny in his mouth and accidentally swallowed them. The copper pieces lodged and for a couple of days serious results were feared.

F. E. WHITE IS DEAD

Passes Away at His Home on East Center Street at an Early Hour Monday Morning.

HE IS A VICTIM TO CONSUMPTION

The Deceased Was Thirty-Eight Years of Age—Leaves a Wife and Two Children—Member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Lodges.

Frank E. White died at his home on East Center street at 5:30 o'clock Monday morning after an illness with tuberculosis lasting since last January.

The deceased was thirty-eight years of age, having been born at Caledonia May 31, 1862. For a number of years he has been identified prominently in business and political circles, and when stricken with his last illness was serving as clerk of the board of elections.

THE LATE FRANK E. WHITE

tion and was employed in Sidney Young's shoe store.

The deceased was a valued member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, and as a wholesouled congenial gentleman was liked and respected by all who knew him. He struggled bravely against the encroachments of the disease to which he fell a victim, and was hopeful of recovery to the last.

Some months ago his illness made it necessary for him to resign his position with the school board and abandon business, and most of the time since then was spent at the home of Mrs. D. F. Shouls, where the usual improvement which characterizes the disease was noted and a few days ago he returned to his home, firmly believing that, with time, strength would return.

The deceased was united in marriage with Miss Alice Edwards October 19, 1892, and of this union two children were born, a son, now seven years of age, and a son fourteen months old, sharing the great loss of their mother.

The funeral was held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

MANY QUESTIONS

Are Put to a Class of Eight Applicants for Certificates To Teach County School's.

SOME OF THEM ARE TICKLISH

While Others Are Quite Easy—The List May Give an Idea of the Diverse Lines in Which the Pedagogue Is Supposed To Be Informed Before He Is Acceptable.

The following questions were asked the class of eight applicants for the county teachers' examination last Friday:

Orthography.

Give syllabical for the following: Arbor, bread, ax, short, and short e, feline, symptoms and sore, examples. Chart by the county teachers' association. Define cubic, root, vowel, word. Classify and define silent letters. How do you teach orthography?

F. A. Kennedy.

Theory and Practice.

Define: Education, science and art, method.

Name three proper lines of questioning. How examine between subject matter and the objective point?

Give advantages of the supervised school room and surroundings.

Write twenty lines on the subject of proper hearing and recitation.

What teacher's papers can you read regularly. F. A. Kennedy.

History.

What is the object in studying history?

Name the intercolonial wars.

What are the articles of confederation?

In what way did President Tyler oppose the Whigs?

What was the Dred Scott decision? How was it regarded by the North? by the South? W. P. Mahoney.

Civil Government.

Define government.

What is an office?

Name the offices of a county in this state.

Why is our government called the supreme law of the land?

Could a state be admitted into the union without a written constitution? Why? W. P. Mahoney.

Geography.

What is the object of studying geography?

What causes the changes of the seasons?

What is a sidereal year? A tropical year?

What influence do mountains have upon the climate and vegetation of a country?

What is a volcano? A crater? A delta? An estuary? W. P. Mahoney.

Arithmetic.

Find the G. C. D. of 18, 21, 36, 126, 20, 18, 96, 72, and 84 by dividing each number separately, and find the L. C. M. of the same numbers by factoring each number separately.

Reduce .0375 to a vulgar fraction.

Mr. Lee has the sale of an article at twenty-five per cent, and me with an increase of twenty per cent. The difference in the cost of the two articles $10 and we both sold at my price what was the price of article?

The rate of income being seven per cent, is the investment, and the dividend sale four per cent, what is the market value of $3750 of the stock?

A man can cut three cords of wood in a day, or he can split five cords in the same time, what part of the day must he be engaged in cutting so that he may finish splitting what he has cut?

Wishing to know the solid contents of a lot of lumber, I put them into a well 100 feet deep and four feet in diameter, I found after putting them in that the water rose two feet. What were the solid contents of the lumber?

W. W. Johnson.

Grammar.

(a) Enumerate four rules of a noun. (b) Distinguish between gender and sex.

(a) How is the possessive case of a noun determined? (b) Of a pronoun?

(a) Write a sentence containing a noun used as the complement of a transitive verb, and one containing a noun used as the complement of an intransitive verb. (b) Construct the relations of the noun complements to the subjects.

(a) To give him his freedom was a grand act.

(b) There is a pleasure in seeing plants grow.

(c) Two cords of the wood are there.

(d) The whole of the wood is there.

(e) The whole of the wood are there.

(f) Which of the following words is an adjective? Which a pronoun? Which both? Which neither? Why? Which could you use in what sentences?

Write twenty lines on elocution.

Name some of the most important exercises. W. P. Mahoney.

A BEAUTIFUL STORE.

Cut Glass and Solid Silverware!

Two things which appeal to people of good taste, and each has become of every day interest. We pay special attention to these branches, and we now have a very large assortment.

IN CUT GLASS we offer the products of only the best manufacturers.

IN STERLING SILVERWARE, the product of the Gorham Mfg. Co., and we sell other standard makes also. Give us a call and be convinced.

M. Nelson & Sons,

The East Center Street Jewelers.

Kodaks

And Eastman Supplies For Sale By

EDW. B. VAIL, 218 East Center St.

Wholesome Groceries.

Fit For a King's Table

Are the groceries we sell and our prices are even lower than others, oftimes.

Peaches are becoming scarce now, but it will be gratis next. We have the fine Concord kind.

Court & Schneider.

Phone 177 115 S. Main St.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

Remember This

Bring your Prescriptions here to be filled and we will give you an iron-bound guarantee to fill it correctly. We'll not omit a single drug, we'll not substitute one drug, we'll not weigh it carelessly, we will fill it promptly, carefully and correctly.

Remember That

J. W. HEADLEY

The West Center Street Druggist.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW IN NECKWEAR.

Have you seen it? If not, why not? Step into Oppenheimer's and we will show it.

Children's Suits.

In large quantities at reasonable prices for quality. Let us show you some.

S Oppenheimer, Jr

MANAGER.

MAIN AND CHURCH STREETS

PARAFFINE WAX

Don't let the top of your jelly and preserve jars be the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, scientific, sure way—by a thin coating of pure, refined Paraffine Wax. It has no taste or odor, is air tight and sets proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the home. Full directions with each 5 pound cake. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

It takes more than money to make a go of drug store. And it takes more than a drug store to make a druggist. One can't go along without the other, while together they are nothing without the best drugs. Those are the kind we sell. You're known of this drug store for a long while—probably you've patronized it a long while. We want you to know it better because it's a better drug store than ever.

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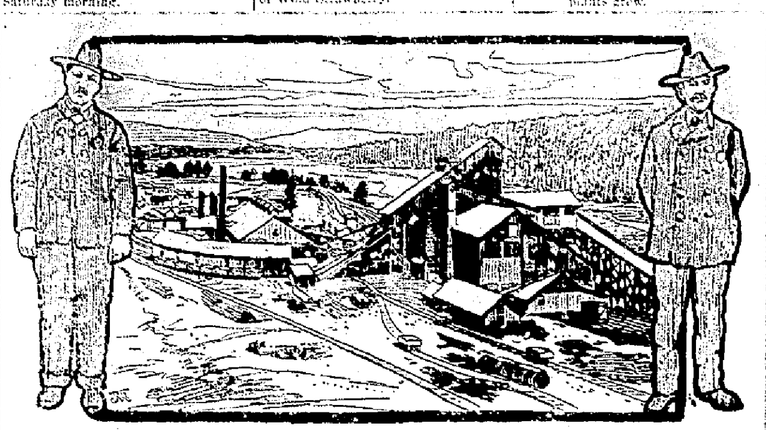

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